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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON D. C., June 18, 1874.

Reciprocity Treaty With Canada.

The President to-day sent to the Senate, for ratification, a treaty of reciprocity of trade, fisheries and adjustment of the recent treaty obligations between the United States and Great Britain with respect to the Dominion of Canada and British possessions in North America. This treaty, as is known, has been under negotiations for some months. The Secretary of State conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Mr. Brown, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, on the part of Great Britain. The last preceding treaty of reciprocity was terminated on March 17th, 1866, in virtue of notice given by the United States, March 17th, 1865, pursuant to article five. During the negotiation of the new treaty, the Department of State was in constant communication with the Committee on Foreign Relations. The more important measures covered by the treaty, were submitted to the committee and therefore they were cognizant of its provisions in advance of its reception in the Senate. It is the impression, therefore, in Executive quarters, that, the Committee will be able to bring the treaty up in Executive session before the adjournment, if the discussion on the subject does not promise too much delay. The President will call a special executive session of the Senate for its complete consideration and final action, should the treaty not be disposed of sooner.

Merits of the Treaty.

A great deal has been said on both sides of the question, so that the advantages and disadvantages must be very well understood by the Senate and press. Some sectional prejudices exist in the minds of people interested in certain industries, especially coal and lumber, but these, it is said, are imaginary. The President, in submitting the treaty, made no comments upon its provisions. He considers it, however, as very favorable to the interests of the United States. In the trade provisions, there is no material change as compared with the treaty of 1854. In the matter of free coal, which gave rise to considerable discussion, it was found that the export from the United States to the upper provinces is about counterbalanced by the imports from the lower provinces into New England.

What the Treaty Effects.

Among the new and more important provisions of the treaty are those which come under the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington. An agreement has been effected, by which claims to the amount of upwards of a million dollars, between American citizens and British subjects, have been adjusted. The treaty provides also for the full execution of the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington and for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, where it ceases to be the boundary between the two countries. The Dominion grants the use of its canals on terms of equality with its own citizens, and we concede the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers contiguous to the boundary line of the two countries. The treaty contains other provisions of a general character. The treaty was regularly referred this afternoon. Senator Hamlin, a member of committee, is opposed to the treaty, sharing in the New England views on that subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1874.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

In the executive session of the Senate on Friday, a motion was made to take up for consideration the treaty of reciprocity of trade and fisheries between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and was lost by a decided majority. This negatives all probabilities of action this session and, in anticipation of the result, it might be said, practically disposes of the question. The treaty is opposed by the eastern and manufacturing interest generally, of the United States. It will be opposed in the Senate on the ground that, if adopted, it will establish absolute free trade, that it is a scheme to colonize Canada with English artizans, who will settle along the border and send their manufactures into the United States. A number of Senators have said that the determination is to lay the treaty on the table until next session. This action would do away with an extra session.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Bill.

The bill to grant the Allegheny Valley Railroad the right of way through the Arsenal grounds having passed the Senate, there appears to be no doubt of its passage in the House.

Civil Rights Bill Lost for this Session.

The fate of the Civil Rights bill seems to be effectually settled for this session. It was taken from the Speaker's table last night, under the agreement that a two-thirds vote should be necessary to secure its passage. The vote stood 140 affirmatives to 91 negatives. Among the negatives were fourteen Republicans, most of them from the South. Had these fourteen Republicans voted in the affirmative, the bill would have passed by exactly a two-thirds vote.

Closing Up the Session.

The Senate, after remaining in continous session sixteen and a half hours, adjourned after daylight this morning, till to-morrow at eleven o'clock, having finished considering the last of the Appropriation bills. The Sundry Civil and the River and Harbor, were the bills passed by the Senate, and they will be ready for the House at the opening of its session to-morrow. The Sundry Civil bill is loaded down heavily with amendments, the Senate having added to it more than four million dollars. The River and Harbor bill has also been considerably amended, and the two bills involve so many important points of controversy, that it is doubtful whether they can be acted on before Tuesday or, at least, a very late hour to-morrow night.

Transportation Routes.

Among the amendments to the River and Harbor bill, is the appropriation of $200,000 for new surveys of the projected lines of interior water communication. The sentiment of the Senate is so overwhelmingly in favor of this provision that it will, no doubt, be retained.

Grant at the Capitol.

President Grant, with nearly all his cabinet, spent considerable time at the Capitol yesterday. He signed a large number of bills. A great many Senators and members went into the President's room, and there was much effort to obtain from him an intimation of his intention as to the new Currency bill. From the little that he had to say, those who favor the bill are not very confident.

Resignation of Banfield,--His Successor.

Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, has resigned. The President has appointed as his successor, Bluford Wilson, at present United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1874.

The Senate Passes the Currency Bill.

The new Currency bill was passed in the Senate to-day, by more than a two-thirds vote. Every Southern and Western member voted for it, except Schurz, who was paired with Logan. Judging from this vote, the new bill could be passed over the President's veto. It is said that the vote in the House will be as decided. The President has been called upon in the interest of this bill. It is not known definitely what action he will take. He has already stated that he did not think it wise to pass a financial bill until after the members of both Houses have had an opportunity to consult their constituents. At the present stage of the session, a veto is not necessary, as the President can pocket the bill.

Register Allison Explains the Financial Situation.

A short time since, Judge John Allison Register of the Treasury, received a letter from a prominent gentleman in Beaver, Pa., asking some questions respecting the probable effect of fixing a day for specie resumption. This correspondence led to a closer investigation of the subject from the official records of the Register's office. From this source, Judge Allison derived some very remarkable facts and, in addition to its communication in a brief form in a letter to his friend, he has also prepared an informal statement for the information of the President, to whom it had been previously communicated in the form of a conversation.

Judge Allison, in brief, says that in considering the propriety of fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments by the Government and banks, it is well to remember some important facts. The wastes occasioned by the late war and the constant and enormous drains upon the wealth and resources of the people, have been too a severe a strain, and the real cause of the depression now existing is not so much from the derangement of industries, as from the actual pecuniary exhaustion of the people. In 1866, the maximum of our national debt was reached at twenty-seven hundred millions. To date, eight years, the Government has paid five hundred and forty millions of that principal and an annual interest of about one hundred and twenty-five millions, in addition to the current expenses of the government. The Register says, when we add to this, the yearly interest paid by the county at large upon State, county, city and railroad bonds, we can form some idea of the appaling demands made upon the industry and earnings of the people. No nation in history, immediately after an exhausting war, had been so buoyed up in its business, so stimulated in its enterprises as this, since the close of the war up to the collapse of last fall. These results, the Register says, may be attributed to the issuing of national bonds and greenback currency and the adoption of our national banking system, which, together with the extensive railroad enterprises carried on by foreign capital, inflated our financial system and produced fictitious values of all kinds. This inflated condition can only be continued through additional loans from abroad. The issue of bonds, greenbacks and national bank currency is upward of three thousand millions. This stupendous structure of credit has bolstered us up since the war by inflating values, so that many sensible persons have been deluded into the belief that the country was actually enriched by the war. A comparison of the national debts of the war of 1812 and 1861-65, presents a remarkable contrast. In the last eight years we have paid nine times as much as was paid by the Government from 1815 to 1835, when that war debt was finally paid off. The Register concludes by saying, that it is evident that the ability of the country has been taxed beyond what the people can endure. Under this state of affairs, it becomes a serious question, whether speedy resumption of specie payments would not cause widespread ruin. The designation of a day in the near future would cause alarm and stop enterprises, lessen the demand for labor, compel the cancellation of debts by process of law, expose to forced sales vast quantities of real estate, and thus cause a great shrinkage of values and much distress among the people. Bonds for greenbacks and greenbacks for bonds, might become a popular cry with many who now deem such a scheme a species of repudiation. He says it seems to him that all this may be avoided by permitting the business of the country to adjust itself without either further inflation or compulsory resumption. Time is the essential element in effecting a recuperation from the present financial exhaustion.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDING.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Richard Smyth, member for Londonderry, gave notice that he should move an amendment to Dr. Butt's home rule resolution, to the effect that in the opinion of the House it would be prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of Ireland to make any changes involving the dissolution of the legislative union of the two countries.

The House of Commons this evening passed the Licensing Bill by a vote of 328 yeas to 39 nays.

Mr. Bourke, the under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, said that the question of recognizing the present government of Spain by England had received the most serious attention of Her Majesty's ministers. They did not wish to defer the recognition, for they were ever anxious to give moral support to a constitutional government, which was endeavoring to maintain order against reaction and revolution. But it was desirable to wait until the reorganization of the Spanish government had an appearance of greater permanency.

The House of Lords has decided that, in the Mordaunt divorce case, proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the insanity of Lady Mordaunt.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORERS ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee of the Agricultural Union of Leamington, adopted the resolution submitted by Dabeney, the Canadian emigration agent, declaring that in view of the improbability of the settlement of the dispute between the farm laborers and their employers, vigorous measures are expedient, and "therefore that Joseph Arch be asked to take a party of farm hands to settle in Canada; that the Union provide free passages thither for the locked out laborers, and for that purpose that it make a special appeal to the public for funds." The sum of $5,000 was then voted by the Union to secure passages for the intending emigrants.

COMPLETION OF THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

The Brazilian cable has been successfully laid and London is now in telegraphic communication with Brazil. The following dispatch was received to-day from the officers of the cable company:

"PERNAMBUCO, June 22.—The cable is in perfect order and will be opened to the public for business to-morrow."

France.

NEGOTIATIONS BY THE LEGITIMISTS.

PARIS, June 22.—The Count Damas has been in negotiation for some days with some of the prominent Legislators in regard to the constitutional guarantee which the Count de Chambord may be willing to make.

RUMORED ENDEAVOR AT COMPROMISE.

The Cologne *Gazette* mentions a rumor that the conference of Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia, which meets to-day at Fulda, will endeavor to make a compromise with the Prussian Government.

LEGISLATIVE DELIBERATIONS

The Committee of Thirty have completed their general deliberation on the bills of M. Cassimir Perire and M. St. Croix. The final setting will be held on Wednesday.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Daily News* says that it is understood that the committee will report recommending that M. Perire's bill be tabled, and that M. de Saint Croix's bill be adopted. The Legitimatists will probably oppose the latter and the Left will move that the former be referred to a new committee. A great debate is expected in the Assembly when the report of the committee is presented.

Germany.

BERLIN, June 22.—The conference of Roman Catholic Bishops opened at Fulda to-day, and will end on the 26th.

ADMINISTRATORS APPOINTED.

The Prussian government has appointed official administrators of the dioceses of Posen and Greseuf.

THE BIBLE SUPPRESSED IN TURKEY.

The Porte has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of copies of the Bible in Turkey.

Italy.

PRESENT TO THE POPE.

ROME, June 22.—The American pilgrims to-day presented an album and a collection of valuable diamonds to the Pope.

THE PRESS SUPPRESSED.

Seizure of the Forms of the New Orleans "Bulletin"--Judge McArthur's Midnight Order.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Last night, at half-past twelve, when the last forms of the *Bulletin* newspaper were being conveyed to the press rooms, they were seized by the metropolitan police, by order of the Police Judge McArthur, and locked up in the Central station, where they still remain. The *Bulletin* appeared this morning with six printed and two blank pages, closing with a column of editorial under the caption of "another midnight order" "An outrage on Amrrican Liberty"; The Press to be bullied and suppressed" The *Bulletin* says: "Whether Durell, Kellogg, Badger or their underlings be implicated, we cannot as yet say; but that this bold, audacious, villianous robbery on the highway of a newspaper's material on its way to press, was effected simply because of the *Bulletin's* daring an out spoken exposure of fraud and corruption, is certain."

Later—Judge McArthur states positively that he did not issue an order for the seizure of the *Bulletin's* forms. It now appears that the police acted under the orders of Badger. The power behind Badger has not transpired.

LANCASTER, O.

Inquiring Grangers and their Success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LANCASTER, O., June 22, 1874.

A committee of the Grangers' County Council visited the merchants and other business men of this city this morning, and requested a special stipulation of prices on goods of all kinds. They received a uniform and positive answer that Grangers will be allowed wholesale prices on wholesale quantities, the same as other patrons, and no discriminating reduction will be made.

Death of Mrs. John J. Audubon.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Mrs. Audubon, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Shelbyville, Ky., yesterday, aged 88. She was a lady of unusual attainments, and the constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, visiting the principal Courts of Europe in his company. For many years past, since his death, she has lived with her relatives in this city and State.

Death of Mrs. Simon Cameron.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 19.—Mrs. Cameron, wife of Senator Cameron, died this morning. The funeral will take place on Monday.

A pleasant feature of charity in other cities have been the summer excursions to the country of the poor children—sources of enjoyment which Pittsburgh does not seem to have thought of.

BILLS VETOED.

List of Bills Vetoed by Governor Hartranft.

The following is the list complete of the titles of acts vetoed by the Governor prior to May 15, the constitution requiring that all bills not vetoed before that day shall become laws without his signature. All the bills that passed and not on this list have become laws:

House bill 45—An act to provide for the change of venue in criminal and civil cases.

Senate bill 52—An act relating to livery stable keepers, providing for the fine and punishment of any bailee or bailees for any damages wilfully done to the property of any livery stable keeper, or for over-driving while in the custody or possession of such bailee or bailees to whom the same may have been hired, and making the same a misdemeanor.

Senate bill 71—An act authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, wares, merchandise and other property unclaimed upon which they have a lien.

Senate bill 76—An act to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid.

House bill 124—An act providing for the construction of sewers by incorporated boroughs.

Senate bill 128—An act relating to the holding of criminal courts in the county of Philadelphia.

Senate bill 150—An act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plankroad companies within this Commonwealth, over and upon such portions of their roads as may be within the limits of any incorporated city or borough.

House bill 150—A supplement to an act entitled an act to establish the Mechanics High School of Pennsylvania, approved the 5th day of June, 1873, authorizing the trustees to expend certain funds to promote mechanical instruction in existing colleges.

House bill 153—An act to provide for the terms and return days of the several courts of common pleas of Allegheny county.

Senate bill 156—An act relating to the jurisdiction of courts of common pleas and the organization of courts of common pleas in the county of Philadelphia.

Senate bill 157—An act conferring jurisdiction on the court of common pleas of the Twelfth Judicial district in cases of *mandamus* against State officers.

Senate bill 162—An act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children.

Senate bill 163—An act to repeal the charter of the Karthaus bridge and turnpike company.

House bill 170—An act directing the manner in which the courts of common pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace of Allegheny county.

Senate bill 177—An act to enable banks to consolidate and to increase the capital stock of the banks so consolidated.

Senate bill 178—An act to fix the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Senate bill 179—A supplement to an act "relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," approved April 15th, 1874.

House bill 180—An act extending the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to "an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836, so far as relates to certain counties," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to all the counties of the Commonwealth.

Senate bill 185—Joint resolution providing for the settlement and payment of certain claims arising under an act entitled "an act providing for the appointment of an inspector of steam boilers in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, by the Governor of the Commonwealth," approved the ninth day of May, A. D. 1871.

Senate bill 191—An act for the relief of the Leibrandt & McDowell Stove Company.

House bill 195—An act for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements and articles of indesent or immoral use, and of obscene advertisements of patent medicines and articles for producing abortion.

Senate bill 198—An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creeks and canals owned or leased for the production of ice

Senate bill 211—An act prescribing the mode of ascertainment and payment of damages resulting from the grading of avenues, streets or alleys, or parts thereof, by any city of the Commonwealth.

Senate bill 225—An act to amend an act concern the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, approved the eighth day of April, 1861.

Senate bill 238—An act authorizing Notaries Public to appoint deputies in certain cases.

House bill 247—An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of release and compromise between creditors and debtors.

House bill 252—An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State and bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lock-houses, offices and other necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slackwater navigation on the said river, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

Senate bill 257—An act to repeal all provisions of the act of April 10th, 1873, entitled "an act for the registration, of births, death and marriages in the city of Allentown," relating to marriages.

Senate bill 268—An act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and venders in mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth.

House bill No. 275—An act to repeal part of an act to repeal an act to lay out and make a [illegible] approved April 10, 1873, and to vest control of certain poor and school taxes therein, in Huston township.

Senate bill 280—An act to authorize Robert Cummins, Joseph Harkness and Rev. J. A. McGill, or a majority of them, the trustees of the Associate Presbyterian church and congregation of Reedsville, to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said church and congregation, situate in Reedsville, Brown township, Mifflin county.

Senate bill 291—An act authorizing the council of the boroughs of the Commonwealth to regulate the collection of borough tax therein.

Senate bill 321—An act to repeal the second section of a supplement to an act to alter the road laws in the township of Lenox, approved the 20th day of February, 1854, so far as relates to the township of Silver Lake, in the county of Susquehanna, being first duly advertised according to law.

House bill 325—An act to enable members of corporations and stockholders to vote by proxy, and to regulate the number of their directors and change the corporate name.

Senate bill 348—An act to repeal a joint resolution for the settlement of certain claims arising under contracts concerning the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Titusville, approved April 10, 1873.

House bill 366—An act to reimburse W. T. Taylor, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, and A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, for clothing, transportation and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

House bill 389—An act relating to gas companies, regulating the sale, consumption and inspection of gas.

House bill 402—An act to repeal an act to establish Criminal Courts for the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill, approved the 18th day of April, 1867, and the supplement thereto, approved the 21st day of April, 1870.

House bill 410—An act to authorize the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the several courts to take recognizances.

Senate bill 223—An act for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James S. Maxwell, deceased.

Senate bill 233—An act to repeal an act for the protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in the township of Hamilton, in the county of Monroe, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Safety—Speed—Comfort--A Well-Managed and Popular Line--The National Steamship Company.

The National Steamship Company, taking advantage of the breeze that the intended removal of the Cunard Line from Boston created, spread their strategic sails and have been wafted into the everlasting good graces of the modern Athenians. The Cunard Company have so long had the monopoly of the ocean freighting business at Boston, that they of late have been quite captious, not suiting the public so much as their own interests. A remonstrance was unheeded, and when the matter was pressed, the company threatened to take their steamers away entirely from the port of Boston. The National Company, seeing the opportunity, came to the rescue of the Bostonians, and hereafter will run a weekly line of steamers from that port to Liverpool. The National is an old established line, and all arguments used in favor of the Cunarders apply to the National boats. They have never lost the life of a passenger, and but one of the boats of the line was ever lost, and that was the result of an unavoidable collision in New York Bay. The largest steamers that cross the ocean are owned by this company—the Spain and the Egypt. Indeed, all the vessels of this line are fully worthy of the fame they have won for safety, speed and comfort. The saloons, state rooms and cabins are elegantly furnished, and the appointments are superb. Pianos, organs and libraries are in the saloons, and thorough discipline in the ships insures the passengers all the attention and comfort that can be found in a first-class modern hotel, while the ventilation and other sanitary arrangements on board reflect very great credit on the management under whose judicious direction the day is approaching when the National Line bids fair to be without a rival on the Atlantic ocean.

JOSIE MANSFIELD'S LATEST.

Was She the Woman for Whom the Grand Duchess' Jewels were Purloined?

["M. H. B.," in the St. Louis Republican.]

When Josephine Mansfield left Paris eight months ago for St. Petersburg, Russia, it was understood the invitation and escort were that of the emperor's nephew, the young man who so lately distinguished himself as a judge of his mother's diamonds. By a private letter comes the news that the "beautiful American actress" for whom the jewels were purloined is none other than the famous "Joe." She never was an actress, however, having only played a few minor parts in the wilds of California, in which she failed utterly; but she delights in the title, and in Pairs always spoke of herself as an actress. Probably she has given herself that title in Russia. My informant knows the noted Josephine by sight very well, has seen her with the kleptomaniac prince a hundred times, and says it is generally know that Josephine was the recipient of the jewels, and made a good fight to keep them. As it was considered an awful thing for him to steel them, but a thousand times worse to steal them for the Yankee Mansfield, they admitted the theft and carefully covered up the identity of the party for whom they were stolen. Bad luck Joe does have. For her to have those magnificent diamonds in her possession, and then have them wrested from her by the strong arm of Russian law is a worse punishment than four years in Sing-Sing, or a monument as heavy as they have just put on the top of James Jr., in Brattleboro.

BALLOONACY.

An Experimenter in Aeronautics Comes to Grief at Allentown—Dangling Among Treetops and Spoiling Chimneys—A Great Fall and Fatal Injuries.

[From the Reading Eagle, June 20.]

A Mr. Pearce, a patent medicine and steel pen vender, well-known in this city, met with a sad, and it is supposed a fatal accident, while attempting to make a balloon ascension at Allentown yesterday. The particulars of the sad affair are as follows: Pearce being somewhat of a roving, reckless sort of a *genus homo*, conceived the idea that he could make a successful balloon ascension, and no sooner was the thought conceived, than he attempted to carry it out, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends. A small balloon was purchased and immediately after noon yesterday taken to the fair ground and the work of inflating commenced. After all being in readiness his recklessness was further shown in his attempting the ascension *without basket or bar*, but shortly before four o'clock he tied the guy ropes and the net twines together, seated himself upon the same and shouted, "Let her went!" As before stated, the balloon was entirely too small for Pearce's weight, and the consequence was that he rose to the height of about sixty feet, and commenced dangling around the buildings in the neighborhood, chimneys and tree tops. At this point the excitement became intense among the large crowd gathered together to witness the ascension; men shouted, women screamed and fainted, and children ran in all directions. Several chimneys were knocked down by the now confused aeronaut, who still clutched on to the ropes, the bricks of which falling on several in the multitude, injured some severely, and it is supposed others fatally. After dangling around for some time, he completely lost all control of both himself and the balloon, and leaving his hold slip, he fell headforemost to the earth. Several of his ribs were broken, both his legs were broken below the knees, besides sustaining internal injuries from which it is impossible he can recover.

Crops and Business at the West.

The New York *Evening Post* says that a member of one of the oldest banking houses in that city has just returned from a tour of four thousand miles through New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, undertook for the express purpose of learning the condition of the country by personal observation, for which he had special facilities. As the result of his travels and investigation, he reports that present indications promise the largest crops ever raised in the West. This applies not only to grain, but to all other staple products of that section. The farmers, who secured a good crop last year and obtained the cash for it, are now, he says, generally free from debt and in a most satisfactory condition. Stimulated by their success last season, they have planted a much larger area than ever before, and their labors have been seconded by unusually favorable weather. The crops are now so vigorous and far advanced that it is thought no subsequent changes of weather can seriously affect the harvest. He reports business in the Western cities as generally dull, but not nearly so dull as in New York. Both merchants and customers have, as a rule, been very cautious in their purchases, and the country is bare of goods. The country trade is growing very active, however, and the largest jobbing house in Chicago is doing a heavier business than ever before. Its members say that their collections in the country were never so good, and that their trade this year will probably amount to $20,000,000. A large firm of pork packers and grain commission merchants, having houses both in Illinois and Indiana, expressed similar views, saying that in twenty years' experience they had never known such favorable prospect for the crops throughout the West. The prospects for the railroads and for business generally are said to be correspondingly favorable.

The Proposed New Patent Law.

The bill proposed from the House Committee on Patents provides that every patent shall date as of a day not later than six months from the time at which it was passed and allowed and notice thereof was sent to the applicant or his agent, and if the final fee shall not be paid sufficiently within that period to admit of the patent being prepared for issue the patent shall be withheld. No person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent issued subsequent to March 2, 1861, be declared invalid by reason of having being first patented in a foreign country, provided the same shall not have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to application. Patents may be issued or reissued to the assignee of an inventor or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered of record in the Patent Office. But in such case the application for a patent shall be made and the specification sworn to by the inventor or discoverer, but an assignee of the entire interest in a patent may make application for reissue without the aid or consent of the inventor or discoverer. Whenever the owner of a patent shall make oath that his patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, a new patent shall be granted according to certain forms and specified conditions.

The Comprehensive Garment.

A "dress-reform" convention was held at Boston last week, in which the usual fierce determination to wear no garters though the heavens should fall was heroically expressed. The convention, however, differed from previous conventions, inasmuch as it was made the occasion of the exhibition of an entirely new sort of feminine dress which reflects great credit upon the ingenuity of its inventor. This marvellous invention combines corsets, stockings, garters, boots, earrings, and parasol, besides other mysterious articles with whose very names we are unfamiliar, in one single and comprehensive garment. Moreover, this garment is water proof and can be worn outside the old-fashioned, ordinary dress as well as beneath it. In case of a sudden rain overtaking the wearer in the street she has only to remove the "Comprehensive Garment" from its original position, and put it on outside of her bonnet, boots, and skirt, to successfully defy the most violent thunder-shower of which our climate is capable. The man who would refuse to recognize the utility of this garment and the wisdom of its inventor is obviously unfit to form an opinion on any but the most vulgar and prosaic topics.

The President and Resumption.

The New York *Bulletin*, a hard-money paper, considers the President's method of approaching resumption as absolutely revolutionary of our whole financial system, involving the most sweeping consequences, and calculated to impede the restoration of the recently prostrated public confidence. If it is allowed to remain before the public, it will not stand the test of public examination, but in a few months, it says, will be rejected as the most revolutionary and damaging of all conceivable methods of returning to the specie basis. * * By all means, let General Grant insist upon preparation being made for the earliest possible restoration of specie payments; but, with respect to the methods of doing it, involving the most intricate problems of finance, he will only show his good sense, the editor says, if he leaves that to be determined by those who know more about it than he does or can know, and who, far more than he, are responsible for the means of securing public ends.

JUDGE JERRY BLACK tells an anecdote about the Jacksonian days and the old United States bank that isn't so bad. One day last winter I sought the judge for interviewing purposes about some points of constitutional law, and found him in a mood for reminiscence. During the heat of the discussion of the bill that Jackson set his heel upon, said the judge, one of the anti-bank men, a hard-headed old Pennsylvania Democrat, rose to make a speech in reply to one of the most eloquent champions of that menace to our liberties. He followed one of his colleagues who had already made an exhaustive anti-bank speech. Said he: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words. My colleague has just shown you what a monster this bank is: how subversive it is of our cherished liberties: how contrary is the fact of its existence to the spirit of our institutions. But he has dealt solely in abstractions. I propose to deal with it directly. He has argued on the lower plane of the constitution, I rise to the higher plane of the Divine law and the consequences that attend its violation. He says the bank is an iniquity in the sight of God. He says 'Down with the bank!' I thunder in the face of heaven, *God d—n the bank! !*"

ONE of the best jury stories comes to us from California. The jury had been out for some time, when the Sheriff was dispatched by the Court to see if they were likely to agree. He found them performing a sort of triumphal march round a big bottle of whiskey, from which they had all been copiously imbibing, to the music of a fife and drum, the latter instrument being born on the back of the foreman and vigorously pounded by the next juror, while the rest of the happy band were singing. "We couldn't agree upon a verdict nohow," was this affable foreman's explanation to the Court, "and we didn't think it was any hurt for to have a social time s' long's we was a congen'l party."

BOOTH'S "HAMLET."

A "Criticism as Is a Criticism."

When a man gets supremely drunk, there is sometimes such a gorgeous audacity about his language that his productions are a part of the "curiosities of literature." As such, we quote these sentences from a Western critic's verdict on Booth's "Hamlet," which rival the editorial utterance of an ancient local contemporary in its most lucid intervals: "We do not assume to measure his personation by a standard of correctness. The diversity of opinion, based on the numberless analyses of this character, many of them, and the most diverse will not admit of this assumption when we look merely at the completeness of an actor's result. Action, may be excellent, while the conception, where there are the strength and boldness of originality of genius to cut loose from traditionary acceptance, as altogether the outgrowth of individual judgment. On this ground opinions clash, and the realism of the younger 'Hamlet' must perforce remain invoke in unfathomable supernaturalness of in an opened grave, and the restless walkings abroad of a kingly ghost, unless the process of events and faith after time enabled us together some information from the spirit of the great dramatist himself settled a vexed question that would prove of invaluable weight in sounding the depths of accurate art that pertain to the great 'Hamlets' of the stage. Having conjecture for one part and the evidence of ocular sense for the other, with which to create an appreciation of Mr. Booth's impersonation, we are left to consider the only sequence of 'Hamlet's' uncertain identity on a simple question of taste."

Pursuit of Whisky Under Difficulties.

The following extract from a letter to the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*, written from Princeton, Ind., is a fair sample of the pursuit of whisky under difficulties which characterizes the small Indiana towns: "Some fellows, the other day, got liquor for one of our young friends, and, while fancying themselves securely hidden from human sight, were enjoying it together. A woman at work in her yard saw them, dropped her implements of labor, ran to the nearest pickets, and gave warning; a runner was sent to the mother of the young man; out came her hands from a plate of dough, without stopping to wash them; an officer was hunted up, and they were upon them in the midst of their glory, nabbed them at once, and in limbo they are, carefully counting their gains." The Indiana crusaders evidently are convinced that eternal vigilance is the price of temperance.

The Domestic Realm.

Home is the realm of which the wife is sovereign, and her sovereignty will bring her honor and love according as her rule over the matters committed to her trust is wisely and benificently ordered. That realm, limited as it is, demands for its government a much greater and unintermitting effort of thought than is always given to it; for when a wife, intent upon making the home of her family all that is possible to make it, studies daily how best by skilful management she can gratify preferences, please tastes, anticipate wishes, keep out of sight litle worries, twine privations with decorations of love, and lift off for a while burdens of care, all of which appeal to her for thoughtful and graceful intervention, she seldom fails of securing the rewards which she most dearly prizes.

The death of Mr. Francis F. Butler, of New York, the great dog-fancier, from hydrophobia is somewhat remarkable. Mr. Butler was an author of some celebrity, and had given special attention to the diseases of dogs. Some six weeks ago he was administering a dose of salts to a dog, when he was bitten on the thumb. The animal was not supposed to be mad, and no special attention was paid to the wound. On Tuesday last he was seized with the usual paroxysms attendant on hydrophobia and died.

Some years ago he wrote a letter in which he announced as the result of his long observation and experience that "persons who go into spasms of terror at sight of water do so, not from an inoculated disease by the tooth of a rabid member of the canine race, but from the workings of fear, imagining a poison in the veins which has no existence in fact."

He further said, "that persons, even if actually afflicted with the malady, which he considered exceedingly rare, if it existed at all, could be certainly cured by simple applications of caustic and salt bathing."

Notwithstanding his firm adherence to the doctrine, he was compelled to succumb to the irresistible force of the malady, and died a victim to a disease he had spent his life in demonstrating did not exist.

The Parsees at Bombay speak Guzrati, the Hindoos Marathi, and the Mussulmans Hindostani. The Portuguese speak a sort of portuguese among themselves, but Marathi to others. There are a good many Jews. They dress about the same as the Hindoos and speak Marathi. Some of them are very rich. Sir David Sas Soon is supposed to be the richest man in Bombay. The native word for Bombay is "Mombhai." The Brahmins burn their dead; the Parsees expose theirs on the top of the Tower of Silence to be eaten by the vultures, who are always hovering near, waiting for fresh bodies. The Mussulmans and lower castes bury theirs; without coffins. If a Brahmin dies, his widow must shave her head, wear either all red or all white, with no ornaments, must remain single, and do all the drudgery of the family. They marry when they are seven or eight years old, and are often widows at 10. There is a great deal of money spent on weddings in Bombay. The idolators all have a bright red stain on their foreheads, which disfigures them very much.

JOHN BRIGHT took part in the discussion of the temperance question at the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in London, recently, and expressed views antagonistic to those usually expressed by his hearers. He found that they were always crying to Parliament for the cure of this great evil, and the propositions before them showed that they adhered to that course. They asked for things to be done which in the present state of public opinion were impossible. The asking for these things in itself revealed an amount of simplicity which he could not understand. It is for the Parliament to make changes as are necessary for the public good, and for the proper administration of police regulations. But if the public houses were closed on Sundays, if the hours of sale were shortened, if the licenses were taken from the grocers, the amount of drinking is so absolutely appalling that it would still be lessened but to a small degree.

IT is claimed that the gold-fields which De Soto sought in his weary march into the interior have been found in Arkansas. The St. Louis *Democrat* has discovered them in the mountains near the Choctaw line, and announces that they are richer than at first supposed. If this is true, they must be boundless in their wealth, for De Soto and subsequent adventurers believed them inexhaustible. The world will look in the direction of these mines with one eye very cautiously shut, and its finger against its nose in a gesture of incredulity until some better authority is given for the resurrection of this scheme. The little enterprise of Law, the Scottish adventurer, 150 years ago, in connection with certain hypothetical gold and silver mines in Arkansas, and the volume of paper currency isued upon this inaccessible gold basis, are still matters of recent history, too recent to evoke any considerable enthusiasm over the alleged discoveries by Capt. Holloway, of St. Louis.

THE special correspondent of the London *Times* in the locked-out districts has called attention to the wretched manner in which thousands of Englishmen are housed, or rather hovelled, more like pigs in a sty than human beings. "There is nothing new in this," adds the *Examiner*. "We have known it ever so long, and do not seem to care. In London itself there are man-piggeries which will stand comparison with any in the kingdom; and we almost wonder that Parliament has never thought of setting up the worst of them in a corner of Hyde Park, that all the world may see this grand net result of English civilization."

NINE-TENTHS of the alleged inhumanity of mankind is owing to their being deceived. If people are sure of an accident or calamity, crowds hasten to relieve it. By veracity we charm in conversation; by trustworthiness we render friends loving and secure, and to the general confidence of men in men, and by thus strengthening the foundation of society, acquire the right to an analogous personal sense of worth and firmness. Truth gives a sense of security to the feeblest man, as lying does of insecurity to the strongest. The true man has but one answer to give to interrogators, one story to tell them, nobody's face to fear.

MR. J. HANAUER, of London, Eng. accordnig to the *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, has patented a method of making paper, by passing it through heated cylinders, which cannot be distinguished without close inspection from damask of the finest quality. As these papers can be produced either white, colored, or chromoprinted, they may be used as table cloths, table napkins, coverlets, table covers, bridal dresses, baby's robes, &c. Another patentee, Mr. J. L. Kendall, proposes to print a thick paper and use it as a substitute for oilcloth.

THE HAMNETT TRAGEDY.

Trial of Ernest Ortwein for the Murder of John Hamnett.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Charge of the Court on Impulsive Insanity.

PROMPT VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Thursday, Judges Sterrett and Stowe presiding, the case of Ernest Ortwein, indicted for the atrocious murder of the Hamnett family near Homestead was resumed. The prisoner occupied a seat in the box and throughout manifested but little concern regarding the proceedings. All who could get into the court room were anxious to get a good look at the prisoner, and he was closely watched. The opening address of Mr. Moore for the defence was an able one and was listened to with great attention. The prosecution continued their testimony as follows:

THE CORONER EXAMINED.

The first witness called was Coroner McCallin. Following is the evidence: Am Coroner of this county; held an inquest on the bodies of the Hamnetts; (carpet sack shown) this was given me by Detective Long. (Vest marked by Long in the presence of McCallin, some scrip and a railroad ticket in the pocket, identified; pair of pants stained with blood, boots and other clothing also identified; these were found in the carpet-sack given him by Long.)

Cross-examined—Kept these things from Monday morning until Tuesday in my office, and the second day after the inquest I gave them to Detective Dressler; I took them up to Homestead for the inquest, and Brown brought them back; I swear these are the clothes Long and I examined in the Mayor's office: put no marks on the pants, vest or hat, but I know the pants from the blood stains; there were blood stains on the hat, too.

(The Court here told the Coroner that in the future it would be well for him to put his own mark on clothing to be used in the trial of cases.)

THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

Henry Brown, sworn—Brought this carpet-sack from the Presbyterian church, at Homestead on the 4th of May; I kept it over night and brought it down the next morning; a young boy in the Coroner's office took it to the Coroner. The carpet-sack was not opened while in my possession. (The witness recognized the hat as one he had seen on Mr. Hamnett.)

Jas. Kenan, sworn—Mr. McCallin sent me down to the Mayor's office for a carpetsack; this looks like it; don't know there were a pair of boots in it; I don't know that these are the boots; another boy carried it up; I was with him; nobody opened it till we got to the office; then the Coroner opened it.

Cross-examined—When the carpetsack was opened a couple of men came in to see whether there was any blood on the pants; I stay in the Coroner's office; am often out when the Coroner is away, so that there is nobody in the office at all.

David R. Calhoun identified the vest as Mr. Hamnett's and also some papers in it he had seen in Mr. Hamnett's possession; he had an appeal dated 28th of March.

[Figuring of Mr. Hamnett recognized, as well as the railroad ticket found in Ortwein's possession.]

[The court here again referred to this want of thoroughness in identifying stolen property, and said he attributed the acquittals in the Scheuttler cases to this very cause.]

A. Bell, Assessor of Mifflin township, testified that he had issued the notice and gave it to Hamnett, that was found in Ortwein's possession.

George Alexander, of the Commissioners office, testified that the 20th of March was fixed for hearing appeals from Mifflin township.

John Horner identified the breastpin as belonging to Mrs. Hamnett; had seen it often; she had no chain when I was living with her; Mrs. Oliver had a chain (chain shown, which witness said looked like the one of Mrs. Oliver); Mrs. Oliver died last fall.

Officer Jones, sworn—Belong to the Allegheny police force; was on duty in May last; heard of the Hamnett murder and went in search of stolen goods; found this chain and ring in the possession of a cooper named Litchey.

THE PRISONER IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Mr. Litchey, sworn—Used to live in Allegheny, but six weeks ago went to Lawrenceville; am a cooper; have seen that man in the box before in a public tavern one morning, but didn't pay much attention to him; we were together in a tavern belonging to Frederick Kucher, on Ohio street, Allegheny, next to Eberhardt's brewery; we treated several times and he said he wanted to treat but had no money; he had a chain and ring which he wanted to sell, because he had no money; there was another man there who wanted to buy them, but wanted me to advance the money; he offered me the chain for two dollars and the ring for one dollar and a half; I thought that was too much; I gave him one dollar and a half for the two; and he said that was what he paid for them; I went home then; I gave them that afternoon to policeman Jones (ring and chain shown and identified); the chain head the figures 1866 marked on the plate.

Cross-examined—I bought these things for common brass; think it was Ortwein that gave me them, but he does not look quite so big; he did not give his name, but said he was a brewer from New York; he was not drunk.

Mr. Theodore Heckman sworn—Am a jeweler [Chain shown and pronounced to be gold.] The chain is worth from forty to sixty dollars; [ring shown]; don't think the ring is good; [watch shown]; this is the watch left at my place; would not know the man who left it there.

Fred. Fallbush, sworn—Went into the jail with Mrs. Heckman for the purpose of identifying Ortwein; she could not identify him; I then asked Ortwein if he knew Mrs. Heckman; he said that he did, and thae he had seen her in a jewelry store in Allegheny, on a street where there was a bridge (Chestnut street); he said he had sold or traded an old silver watch and had received a gold collar button, and that the police had taken it.

Cross-examined—Nothing else was said, for Mrs. Heckman became frightened and we left the jail.

Officer Geary was re-called and testified that he had recovered this silver watch from Mr. Hollenboch where the shoes were purchased.

Cross-examined—Don't know that it is the same; it was out of my possession since Monday; when I got it we placed it in the safe at the Mayor's office.

Wm. Arbogast, sworn—The witness is turnkey at the Allegheny lock-up. He found on Ortwein a leather pocket-book and a purse, a cuff button, and a guard and other trinkets, which he now identified. He thought there were $3 60 in the pocket-book.

Cross-examined—I put no mark on the articles, but these look like the ones I found.

BLOOD SPOTS ON THE PANTS.

Dr. McCann, sworn—Have some knowledge chemistry, having been practicing [pants shown] medicine for ten years; I made a microscopic analysis yesterday and last night of some spots on these pants.

[Mr. Swartzwelder at this point mentioned to the Court that the pants had not been identified. The Court said that was a matter for the jury, but that the identification was not as complete as it should be.]

Taking some of the spots and washing it with water, I detected some objects with the microscope which I thought were blood globules; I couldn't say whether it was human blood; the blood of some animals is very similar to the human blood—such as the ox, horse, dog, and animals of that kind, except the camel.

[Mr. Bayne here asked the witness to state what his opinion was concerning the blood spots.]

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, and the Court said that it mattered little, as he had already said that he could not tell whether it was human blood.

David R. Calhoun, Robert Calhoun and Peter Dressler were here recalled to further identify pants belonging to Hamnett. Peter Dressler was called up to prove that no one tampered with the stolen property while in his possession.

CONFESSION TO THE JAIL PHYSICIAN.

Dr. McKelvy, sworn—Am physician to the jail; several times had a conversation with Ortwein regarding this case; had one, I think, the second day after the case came there.

[Mr. Swartzwelder here interrupted, to ask some preliminary questions.]

The witness had a conversation in the jail; a man name Swanzey was in the cell; witness commenced the conversation; did not induce him to enter into the conversation; did not tell him I was physician to the jail; the conversation consisted of answers and questions; I asked him if he murdered this family; he said he did; I conversed a few minutes with him, but I don't recollect what he did say; at any rate, it was in corroboration of what he had already said; it was in this way that he told me he had killed them with either an ax or a hatchet, I don't recollect which; I have been in there frequently, and several times have referred to this while there; I think the first or second time I was in there he told me that after he had struck them they had not moved; I think it was the little children he said; I have been in there lately and frequently, but have not referred to that at all.

Cross-examined—These statements made by defendant were all in answer to questions put to me; upon this subject I don't think I talked to him more than three times; the first time I spoke to him I asked him, "Did you murder this family?" or, "Did you commit this crime?" I am not positive which question I put; he answered, "Yes, I did;" when I spoke of the family I did not say the Hamnett family; I merely said "this family;" I asked him when he killed them, and questions of that kind; I asked him, too, why he killed them; there were two answers he made; I don't speak German, and that's why I want to give these two answers; I want to give him the benefit of the doubt; I asked him at one time if he killed them to rob them; he said "yes;" a couple of days after that he denied that he said he had killed them to rob them; that he didn't understand my question in English; in conversing with Mr. Ortwein I found that he could understand English, but it was only the simplest words; the subject was introduced the second time in this way; there was a reporter there at the time and I said that Ortwein had confessed to me that he had killed them to rob them. The reporter said, "Why he denies that!" We turned to Ortwein then, and he said he had misunderstood the question. The first or second time I saw him he said he didn't know why he did it, but that he thought there there was something wrong in his head; these conversations on the subject of the murder were always introduced by me; can't recollect what questions I put to him the second time, but his answers were nearly always "Yes" or "No;" don't recollect what took place at the third conversation; it was either the first or second time that he told me he had killed them with an axe or hatchet; I think he told me he had been to Homestead; did not say he had any ill-will against any of the family; he didn't mention the subject at all; he said nothing about being fond of the chidren; I did not ask him questions on this point; I think he said something about being down to the village and getting a glass of beer; he said nothing about sitting with the children before they went to bed, and smoking a cigar, and I asked him nothing about that.

CONFESSION NOT VOLUNTEERED.

Ortwein never volunteered to tell me any thing; he said nothing about where he went after the murder, nor did he say anything about the length of time he had been thinking about committing the murder; nothing but curiosity led me to make these inquiries, and this was brought about by the reports I had seen in the newspapers; the question arose in my mind as to the condition of Ortwein at the time of the commission of so monstrous and savage a crime; when he assigned a motive I thought his mind was all right; when he pointed to his heart he did not say he was crazy; don't think I replied, "that is played out;" I told him the insanity dodge would not take here; when I made that reply he looked perfectly sane; I made the reply because almost every prisoner brought to jail attempts the insanity dodge, and we have to "nip" it in the bud for our own protection; I understood him to mean that he was wrong in his head when the crime was committed; I had an impression as to the insanity of the prisoner, but it was not strong; I believe in transitory insanity; think Ortwein told me that in escaping from the house he accidentally overturned the lamp; he did not say whether he had a knowledge of these statements, or whether they came up in his mind after reflection.

CONFESSION TO PHILIP HOLDERMAN.

Philip Holderman, sworn—Keep a store at 192 Ohio street; an upholstery and carpet store; was born in Germany—Baden; that's six hours from Wurtemburg by ordinary road, three miles to the hour; was twenty-two years old when I left for this country; I had seen a great many persons from Wurtemburg, but had never been there; there was very little difference between our language and their's at Wurtemburg; I was at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday morning, May 2d, at 7½ o'clock; saw Ortwein there and had a conversation with him; it was pretty near eight o'clock; when I talked to him in the lock-up; the turnkey was the only one with me the first time I conversed with Ortwein, except Mr. House and Mr. Cracraft, of the *Dispatch*; Mr. Cracraft got me to speak first; he was lying on a bench when I first saw him; I asked if he was dry and hungry, and he said he was, very; he said I would do him a favor if I would get something to eat and drink for him; Mr. House went out and got some cakes and sausage, and while they were away I gave him a drink of water; Mr. Cracraft got me to ask Ortwein if he knew why he was in the cell then; Ortwein was sober, but he didn't look like he does now; he looked just like a man that had been on a spree for a day; Ortwein, in response to my question, said he was drunk on Friday, and that was the reason he was in there. Mr. Cracraft told me to ask him if he knew anything about the murder at Homestead; he said he didn't know anything of it; he got me to ask him if he knew a family down there by the name of Hamnett; Mr. Ortwein told me he knew nothing about them; I saw in the morning papers that he had been caught, and that he was thought to be the murderer; I asked him the reason he said he knew nothing about the Hamnett family, when he had told some German men in Allegheny that he had worked there.

AFRAID OF DETECTION.

He gave me no answer; I asked him what his right name was; he said Louis Mintzer; I said, "I thought your name was Ernest Love;" then I told him "You may as well tell me your right name;" he said his name then was Ernest Mintzer; I asked him the reason he took so many different names, and he said he was afraid he would be caught; I said, "I think you were the murderer of Hamnett's family anyway;" I told him, "If you were the murderer of that family you might just as well confess it;" and he said, "Yes, it was me;" I asked him: "What did you do it for?" he said: "I didn't know, I was just like out of my mind when I done it; I asked him; "What did you do it with?" he said with an ax; I asked "what for he done it?" "Did you do it for money?" and he didn't answer; I asked him, "how much more did you find?" and he said $15; I asked him, "Who did you kill first?" he said a boy of about eight years; he didn't mention his name; I asked him, "Who did you kill, then?" and he said, "A little girl;" then he said he killed the oldest girl; afterwards he stated this different; I asked him if that was all he killed; "Wasn't there an old lady, too?" he said "Yes;" "Wasn't it an old gentleman yet?" he said "Yes;" then I asked him, "How many did you kill altogether—was it four or five?" he said he hardly don't know, he was too much in a hurry;" then I asked him, "Who set the house on fire?" He said he didn't know nothing of it; then I told him it was strange the house could catch fire and he ought to know; he told me then when he ran out of the kitchen there was a lamp standing on the table and he upset that lamp; he said he didn't want to do it; he said he thought it would go out itself; he said the ax was standing in the entry; I asked him how the ax came there; he said he made fence poles that day and put the ax there; he said that he thought he would find more money than he did.

The Court here took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At half-past one o'clock the examination of Mr. Holderman was resumed as follows: I spoke in German to this man; I understood him; he speaks as good German as I do.

Cross-examined—In the upper part of Wurtemburg there is a great difference in the language from that at Baden; it is about eighteen miles from Baden to Heilbroom; the way in which Ortwein happened to tell about the money was this: I spoke to him of the fearfulness of the murder and asked him why in the world he did such a thing; and then he said he expected to get more money than he did.

ALLEGHENY OFFICIALS ON THE STAND.

Ex-Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, was sworn and testified that he received the articles found in Ortwein's possession and transferred them to Clerk Ramsey, who locked them up; the ring and chain were handed in afterwards; all were locked up in my presence and a memorandum was taken, but nothing was marked; Mr. Ramsey was the sole custodian; nobody else had access to them; the Coroner himself got them from me and returned them to me; I didn't examine the articles then and couldn't swear that they were the same taken away.

J. D. Ramsey was next sworn, and testified that he kept the articles locked up, and they were not out of his possession at any time, except when in the Coroner's hands; the same articles were returned to the Coroner; and when I left the office I gave them to D. L. Crawford, the new Mayor's clerk, by direction of Mayor Fleming.

D. L. Crawford, sworn—The witness is Mayor's clerk of Allegheny [illegible] or three days after he went into the office he [illegible] Officer Geary that the articles were in the safe, and that they were marked "recovered by an officer." No one had got to them while he had charge.

Mr. Dunseath, a jeweler, was sworn and testified that he knew Mrs. Oliver, John Hamnett's sister, well [The chain was presented and identified as having been sold by him to Mrs. Oliver in the fall of 1871.] The only way that he happened to know it was that it was the only one of the kind in the city at that time.

CORROBORATIVE OF THE CONFESSION.

Christ. Feld, sworn—Keep a hotel in the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh; I heard a conversation between Ortwein and Holderman; this was on Saturday, 2d of May, about eight o'clock in the morning. [He repeated the statement of Mr. Holderman in substance.] He stood behind the door, and when Mr. Hamnett came in he struck him down; Mrs. Hamnett then cried, "Oh! John;" and he then killed her; he got fifteen dollars; Holderman asked him if he had ever been at Louis Miller's and he said he had; I could understand every word of his German.

Cross-examined—Holderman and Ortwein were together when I went in, and when I went out I left them together; I couldn't say Ortwein was nervous or excited.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

Col. Bayne, District Attorney, stated that the Commonwealth was waiting for an important witness, only learned of this morning. He asked that the testimony of the witness be admitted at a subsequent stage of the case.

The Court allowed this and the Commonwealth rested, after submitting to the jury articles found upon the person of the prisoner.

After some delay, Mr. Swartzwelder stated that it was understood that the Commonwealth intended to introduce another witness at a future period of the case, which was entire with the Court.

Judge Stowe said that it was necessary either to allow this or adjourn the Court for the day. He did not understand that it would interfere with the line of defense.

Col. Boyne—No, sir.

Mr. Moore—It is important for us to know that.

After a little consideration the Court, Judge Stowe, said that the case on the part of the Commonwealth would be held as closed entirely.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

W. D. Moore, Esq., opened for the defense, and said he never felt such grave responsibility resting upon him as in this case. He referred to the care of human life imposed upon him, officially, above all public clamor and prejudice. In the case of a defendant having no friends, no money, no aid of any kind, the law gives a protection and help. In behalf of humanity and of duty, in this case, there is a defense to be made. The speaker here reviewed the life and history of Ortwein, the defendant After the siege of Paris, and, when on the road home, as it was expected to prove, Ortwein suffered from a sunstroke and become, and was for a time, a raving maniac. Subsequently, it is also understood he was thrown from a horse and injured about the head. Had more time been allowed and more means been at hand, the speaker had no doubt that the proof in this behalf would have been made most conclusive. He asked conscientious attention and conscientious regard for the evidence as in duty found from the jury under their oath. After endeavoring, so far as in their power to show, this previous history of the defendant it would also be the endeavor of the defense to establish a story probability that the prisoner is not responsible at all times for his actions. Mr. Moore then detailed points that would be claimed as arising from impulsive insanity. It would be shown that the condition of this man subsequent to the accomplishment of the act, was such as to make him a subject fo pity rather than of public feeling of vengeance. It is hard in the presence of such a deed for one to divest himself of the feeling of condemnation and judgment. The speaker appealed to the jury to listen carefully to the evidence and to render a verdict in accordance with the law as it may be laid down by the Court, and the evidence.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

At the conclusion of the opening address of Mr. Moore, Dr. S. N. Benham was called, sworn and examined by Mr. Moore:

Have been a physician for ten years past; have paid some attention to the subject of insanity as required while physician of the Board of Guardians of the Poor; have studied some the subject of impulsive insanity; such a disease of mind is recognized among medical men; the transitory insanity or emotional insanity applies to those whose previous history is good; there are symptoms manifesting themselves that serve to fix the form of insanity; have treated a case of emotional insanity; cases that I have seen I thought had delusion with it; the memory is defective so far as I have known of acts and occurrences during the insane period; physical disability is not shown at the time but afterwards are discoverable; (witness cited a case at Mercy Hospital some two years ago where a man showed emotional insanity, and it was afterwards discovered at another hospital, where he died, that he had a tumor on the brain. The case was one of great interest, and was examined by a number of physicians.]

HYPOTHETICAL CASES SUGGESTED.

Mr. Moore now put a hypothetical case before the witness covering the acts of Ortwein.

Col. Bayne objected on the ground that Mr. Moore had not put the whole facts of the case.

The Court said the counsel for the prosecution could, on cross-examination, state the case in their view.

Witness—The presumption is strongly in favor of the existence of emotional insanity.

To Col. Bayne: Have read Maudsley on insanity. It is accepted by the profession generally, but being new has not been as yet put upon the list of standard works.

Col. Bayne now stated a hypothetical case covering his view of the Ortwein cases

Witness—Under your statement I would hesitate a long time before I would say that such a man was insane.

Col. Bayne examined the witness upon the various forms of insanity.

Witness—Where there is no motive for an act such as stated, it makes the strongest reason for believing the existence of emotional insanity.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—The condition as stated by Col. Bayne might co-exist with emotional insanity.

FURTHER ABOUT EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

Dr. A. M. Pollock, called and sworn—Have been a practicing physician for more than thirty years and have had some little experience with cases of insanity; there is a recognized emotional insanity; suddenness of acts indicate it to some extent; the atrocity or ferociousness of an act usually indicates it; previous good character and conduct is another point that would strengthen the conviction; there is no indication of physical derangement generally in such cases; that condition is supposed to interfere with memory; cases are reported where the full recollection returned.

Mr. Moore now put the hypothetical case from his stand point, again.

Witness answered: In the the condition of the case as you put it the evidence of insanity would very strong

To Col. Bayne: Heard you case stated to Dr. Benham and in answer would say that I think it would be unsafe to say he was insane.

To Mr. Swartzwelder: The condition as stated by Col. Bayne might co-exist with emotional insanity but it would be hard to eliminate it.

Know Maudslay's work and also Hammonds, they are two of the best we have.

DR. REITER'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. C. R. Reiter, sworn—Have practiced medicine for nearly forty years; in early life I studied some works on insanity, but in later life I have not; there is a condition which grows out of condition of the brain, such as known as emotional insanity; have known women after convulsions and of a man affected by sunstroke showing fury; have read of cases of emotional insanity for which no causes were ascertained, but where I believe cause might have been ascertained; the signs given in works are melancholy, fury, &c.

To Col. Bayne—The motive given with a hypothetical case disturbs the hypothesis.

A NEIGHBOR IN GERMANY.

Mr. William Byer, sworn: Know Ortwein; knew him in Germany; lived neighbors with him; he had five brothers and three sisters when I left the old country; his mother is living; they were farmers; the old folks owned a nice property there; his father is now dead.

Q. Is Ortwein crazy?

Col. Bayne warned the witness to give only of his own knowledge.

Q. Do you know of Ortwein being affected with craziness?

A. Don't know.

Witness was about to say that some answer had been received that Ortwein was crazy, but was interrupted.

To Mr. Swartzwelder: He was a decent man; the family are respectable people.

Cross-examined by Col. Bayne—I left the old country before he did; and did not see him until four weeks before New Years last, when he staid at our house three days.

Adolph G. Zwanzig, sworn—Occupied a cell with Ortwein when Dr. McKelvey visited him; heard what was said by Ortwein in answer to the doctor; Ortwein don't understand English very well; I translated some of the questions; recollect the question why he had killed the family; Ortwein answered, "I don't know;" during the conversation Ortwein said that he couldn't give any reason; he said to me that he had no recollection of the act; he did not say this to the doctor; didn't say anything about the condition of his head; he didn't say why he could not recollect; he said he didn't do it for money—didn't know why he did it; he told the doctor he did it with a hatchet; he said he didn't know what he was doing at the time—that it came back to him now gradually; he said he was out of his mind at the time.

The cross-examination elicited no information of importance.

Dr. J. McCann, examined. Have practiced medicine some ten years; no extended experience in insanity cases; emotional insanity is a recognized mental condition; [witness was examined upon this condition as were the other physicians.]

The trial of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was resumed Friday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Stowe and Sterrett presiding.

Counsel for the defense announced that they had no further testimony to offer.

MR. SWARTZWELDER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Swartzwelder made the opening argument for the defense, devoting most of his time to the legal questions involved in the plea of insanity. He presented a number of points, which are given in the charge of the Court. One of these points was to the effect that if the jury had a reasonable doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner, they must acquit. Judge Stowe reminded Mr. Swartzwelder that the Supreme Court had decided that point squarely in the Lynch case. It is not sufficient that a doubt exists as to the sanity of the defendant. The defense must show such a preponderence of testimony as will satisfy the jury that the defendant was insane. The testimony need not be such as to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused was insane, in order to secure an acquittal; but it must preponderate in that direction.

Mr. Swartzwelder made a very able argument on the subject of "uncontrollable impulse," and held that it was impossible for a sane man to have murdered those sleeping children, and deliberately lain in wait for their parents, when he could have robbed the house and escaped with his booty before the parents arrived. He cited numerous cases in support of his theory.

COL. BAYNE'S ADDRESS.

District Attorney Bayne followed on behalf of the State. He took the position that the law presumed every man sane; that Ortwein's sanity was never questioned until after the murder; that if he murdered the family, in order to possess himself of the money and goods which he thought he could get, (in the absence of satisfactory proof that he was acting under an irresistable impulse,) he was guilty of murder in the first degree. He would not ask a conviction for any other grade of homicide. The speaker then recounted the history of Ortwein's connection with the Hamnett family; horrible slaughter, and pictured the defendant as a cold, calculating, deliberate murderer. There was not the slightest evidence of insanity on his part—either before, at the time of, or since the hellish deed.

Mr. Luty, the junior counsel for the defense, then followed in a very creditable argument, after which the court adjourned for dinner.

MR. MOORE'S SPEECH.

W. D. Moore followed for the defense, and spoke for about two hours, during which he dwelt largely upon the question of insanity, and quoted numerous authorities on medical jurisprudence in support of his position. He also cited several remarkable cases as tending to illustrate the fact that many murders were committed under an irresistible impulse, and could be accounted for upon no other hypothesis than that the perpetrators were insane.

THE CLOSING SPEECH.

R. M. Gibson made the closing speech for the prosecution, and a very able one it was. He applied the plain, old-fashionad, common-sense rules to the case, and could make nothing out of it but a horrible, brutal murder. The insanity theory was torn to tatters under his view of the case; and he administered a scathing rebuke to those modern medico-legal gentlemen who have been insidiously attacking the law of the land and the law of God in their fine-spun theories in regard to impulsive or emotional insanity. Their purpose was to get rid of capital punishment—to save the necks of those who, like Ortwein, mercilessly imbued their hands in the blood of innocent citizens. Followed to its legitimate conclusion, this modern theory would result in the acquital of every murderer in the land, and there would be no security whatever for human life.

Mr. Gibson spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with deep interest.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

At a little before five o'clock, Judge Stowe commenced to deliver his charge to the jury. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMAN OF THE JURY:—The details of this case are so terrible and revolting to us all that instead of it being proper for the court to press upon your attention, as is sometimes done, the fact that human life has been taken, and that the law demands vindication, and the public protection; it seems to me more consonant with the calm enforcement of the law, and the unprejudiced trial of this case, to caution you against letting your judgments be carried away by your feelings of sympathy or horror, and to remind you that you are solemnly sworn to try the prisoner under the law, and according to the evidence. Having said this much we shall proceed at once to present to you the law of the case. The prisoner is charged with the murder of John Hamnett. Under this indictment he may as the evidence may satisfy of the correctness of such conclusion, be found by your verdict to be simply not guilty, or guilty of murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree, or voluntary manslaughter; and in case of conviction, it will be your duty to find and declare by your verdict whether you find him guilty of murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree or voluntary manslaughter.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

Although, in our opinion, the prisoner, if legally responsible for the killing of Hamnett, is clearly guilty of murder of the first degree, as the law imposes upon you the sole duty of determining not only the question of guilt, but also the degree and character of the crime, it becomes our duty to define to you the different grades and degrees of homicide of which the prisoner may be found guilty under this indictment.

The learned Judge here read from the books the definitions of murder of the different degrees.

Then, gentlemen, if from the evidence you believe that the prisoner killed John Hamnett—that he did so under circumstances which naturally tend to show malice, deliberation and premeditation, and so as to lead you to the conclusion that he is guilty of murder, is there anything shown on his behalf or appearing in the evidence adduced by the State, which under the law constitutes a defense, or will justify the acquittal of the defendant? The defense set up is insanity. The question now arises: Has this been sufficiently made out or sustained by the evidence under the law? Upon this subject you will, of course, take the law from the Court and apply it to such facts as you find established by the evidence in this cause and draw your own conclusions.

POINTS OF PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

We are requested by prisoner's counsel to instruct you upon the following points of law as bearing upon his defense:

Commonwealth vs. Ernest Ortwein, defendant's points submitted.

First. If the jury believe that the killing was done under some sudden irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner, taking away his power of control for the time, then the prisoner is irresponsible and must be acquitted.

Second. That the jury in determining the status or condition of the prisoner's mind at the time, should take into consideration the manner, nature and character of the killing, and the circumstances surrounding it, and from thence may infer what the status or condition was.

Third. The presumption of sanity may be rebutted by proof arising out of the evidence offered by the Commonwealth, without any distinct substantive evidence on the part of the prisoner.

Fourth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing was done under an irresistable impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner and took away his power of controlling it for the time, they cannot convict.

Fifth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner at the time of the killing, they cannot convict.

The first point is affirmed.

The second point is affirmed. The acts and conduct of the prisoner at the time of the killing is proper for the consideration of the jury, upon the condition of status of the mind at the time, whether of sanity or insanity, and should be considered in connection with all the evidence in the cause throwing any light upon such status or condition of mind.

The third point is affirmed, but the fourth and fifth points are refused, and will be more fully considered together. The law presumes insanity, but this presumption may be shaken or absolutely destroyed, in some cases, by the acts connected with and accompanying the commission of a crime.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

But before you acquit upon such ground, the evidence whether arising out of such circumstances or from independent circumstances, must be sufficient to do more than merely raise a doubt as to the prisoner's insanity. It must be sufficient to fairly and reasonably satisfy you of the fact of such insanity. The law does not require proof to an extent to preclude a reasonable doubt of such insanity: but it should be such as to satisfy you, from the preponderance of testimony, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the killing. As we have heretofore said upon this same subject in a case which has received the indorsement of our Supreme Court. "The law of this State is, that when the killing is admitted or proved, and insanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act, and a mere doubt as to such sanity, raised by the evidence, will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then rose to retire, when Judge Stowe announced that he would not adjourn the court for ten minutes, at the end of which time the jury would perhaps be able to determine whether they could agree or not. If they thought they could, the court would wait on them a reasonable time.

In less than ten minutes, Mr. Patterson, the crier, informed Judge Stowe that the jury would agree upon a verdict within a short time; and five minutes later they came into court.

The prisoner was transferred to the box on the opposite of the room, so as to be in full view of the jury when the verdict was taken. He was then ordered to stand up, when the clerk put the usual question to the jury: "Have you agreed upon a verdict—how say you?" etc.

The foreman, Mr. McEwen, then handed the indictment to the clerk, who, after having recorded the verdict, announced it: "You say that the defendant, Ernest Ortwein, is *guilty of murder of the first degree*, and so say you all."

Judge Stowe thanked the jury for their attention, and took occasion to say that he regarded their verdict as just.

The court room was densely crowded during the entire afternoon, and when the jury came in every available space was occupied. All eyes were turned upon the prisoner, but he preserved the same calm, quiet, impassible demeanor which had characterized him during the whole trial. He was then removed to jail, to await his sentence, which will no doubt be pronounced upon him before the close of the present term.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending June 18, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stove—Edward P. Hildebrand, Indiana.
Boiler Washing Machine—F. H. Brisecker, Castletown.
Sled Brake—Justus Egbert, Sandy Lake township, Mercer county.
Turning Table—Geo. McMullin, Lancaster.
Coat Drill—S. W. Daddow, St. Clair.
Machine for Raising and Smoothing Panels—J. P. Peck, J. F. Shoemaker and J. H. Weaver, Lock Haven.
Machine for Making Bolts—Wm. R. Jenkins, Jr., Williamsport, assignor to Wm. P. Duncan, Bellefonte.
Horse Hay Fork—J. M. Sutton and La Fayette Potter, Conneautville.
Cheese Mill—Abraham C. Bimsee, Middletown.
Carriage Spring—John McCurdy, Snicksburg.
Refining Petroleum—Nelson Root, Franklin.

REISSUES.

Railway Oil Car—S. W. Murray and B. P. Lamason, Milton.
Iron Fences—Samuel Turnbach, Bloomsburg.

OHIO.

Lime Extracting and Filtering Apparatus—Edward Brown, Orrville.
Car Coupling—F. M. Stringer and W. C. Hixson, Adina.
Machine for Threading and Cutting off Tubes—Levi M. Stockwell, Ravenna.
Iron Fence—Benj. G. Devoe, Kenton.
Rotary Plow—Julian H. Pilkin, Akron.
Sash Weight—E. S. Sprague, Youngstown.
Machine for Tapping Nuts—L. W. Stockwell, Ravenna.
Car Coupling—J. Outland and R. P. Thomas, Barnesville.
Bale Tie—J. K. Flickinger, Seven Miles.
Boot Crimping Machine—Wm. W. Wilmott, Munroeville.
Portable Fence—Thomas W. Owens, Granville.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Profuse Perspiration a Sure Remedy.

Dr. Buissor, a celebrated French physician, has been very successful in the cure of hydrophobia, by the simple application of hot vapor baths. His remedy virtually consists in driving out the poison from the system, or at least rendering it inoperative by forcing the sufferer into a profuse perspiration. He therefore directs that when a person has been bitten by a mad dog he should, for seven consecutive days, take a vapor bath of 134 degrees to 144 degrees Fahr. This he designates the preventive remedy. When this has not been done and the disease declares itself, Dr. Buisson states that it will be sufficient to counteract the effects of the disease to take one vapor bath, in which the temperature is made to rise rapidly to 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and then slowly to 127 degrees Fahrenheit, the patient keeping his room til the cure is complete. As to the vapor bath, the simplest is as efficacious as the most elaborate. A few red-hot bricks placed in a pail of water, over which the patient sits in a cane-bottomed chair, a large blanket covering him in from his shoulders to the floor, will answer perfectly.

Dr. Buisson's remedy resulted from his own experience, he having got upon an abrased finger some of the poisoned saliva from a female patient in the last stages of the rabies. He not only cured himself after every symptom had been developed, but he has since treated with this remedy eighty distinct cases without losing a single patient. In his elaborate essay on the subject, in the *Salut Publique*, he refers particularly to each of the cases coming under his care and cured by him.

We simply suggest that this alleged remedy for one of the most terrible of all diseases should be tried, for it involves no risk, no expense, and has for its foundation a substratum of known truth. For instance, it is well established that violent exercise and profuse perspiration enables the constitution to throw off the effects of poisons, many instances being recorded of fever patients and others suffering from malarial poisons being cured by their violent struggles during delirium.

SMOKE.

Something About Cigar Manufacturing in This District---Nearly Seventeen Million Made Last Year.

Few people have any idea of the number of cigars consumed in this vicinity during a year, and still less know of the number manufactured here. From Mr. George A. Powell, Deputy Collector of the 22d District, we obtain some interesting figures showing the extent of this branch of industry. It may be stated that almost all varieties of cigars are made by our manufacturers and while the cheaper quality are of course in excess, that the Havana's of home make can always be had, and are indeed frequently sold as imported cigars. The revenue books in charge of Mr. Powell show that there are ninety-eight cigar manufactures in the district and that the total number of the smokers manufactured during the year 1873 was 16,970,000. Of these ninty-eight manufacturers we give below the names of those who manufactured half a million and over. In the list it will be seen that Mr. Dallmyer of Liberty street is the largest, having produced during the time stated over two million. Messrs. E. Poerstel & Co., of Smithfield street come next with near thirteen hundred thousand. Following are the names and figures:

Henry Dallmyer	2,001,100
E. Poerstel & Co.	1,292,200
J. W. Barker	918,300
P. H. Kraft	806,000
W. H. Acheson	550,900
A. Burnstein	542,350
Jno. Hays	550,800
C. Hannan	567,600
Jno. M. Hoch	628,100
F. Maul	533,300
J. A. McConnell	593,900
P. W. Wurzell	542,400

Daniel Haggerty, of Smithfield street, is well up in the list, but his work did not reach the half a million. His factory has recently been enlarged, and an increased force of hands has been put to work.

THE McGINNISS ESTATE.

The Will Contested---It is Alleged to be a Fraudulent Instrument.

Eleanor McGinniss, widow, John C. McGinniss, Wm. R. McGinniss, Harriet Hurd, Sarah A. Haymaker, Adaline McLaughlin, Priscilla McGinniss, and Agnes Haymaker, filed a caveat on Saturday, in the Register's office against the probate of the will of John McGinniss, of Patton township. The will is witnessed by H. H. McCormick, Josiah W. Ellis and Jos. Forsyth, and the grounds for protesting against its probate are set forth as follows:

First, The said pretended last will and testament, or instrument in writing, is not the last will and testament of the said John McGinniss; second, the said pretended testamentary writing or last will and testament is fraudulent and void; third, the said John McGinniss at the time of the alleged making of said pretended will and testament, and prior to the date thereof, was not of sound and disposing mind and memory, and had not testamentary capacity, and was wholly incompetent to make a will and testament, and did not in fact make the said pretended will and testament. The Register will fix an early date for a hearing.

Mortuary Report.

PITTSBURGH.

For the week ending June 20th, Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of fifty deaths in the city. Of those dying, forty-seven were white and three were colored. It will be seen that the scarlet fever has abated somewhat since the preceding report. The causes of death were as follows: Scarlet fever, 7; consumption, 6; alcoholism, 3; cerebral apoplexy, cholera infantum, convulsions, congestion of lungs, marasmus, old age, pneumonitis and peretonitis, each 2; abscess, anemia, bronchitis, cancer of stomach, cholera morbus, cerebritis, diphthenis, acute dysentery, ententis, valvular disease of the heart, acute hepatitis, premature birth, suicide, unknown and whooping cough each one. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2 years, 3; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Officer Hoch, health officer of Allegheny, reports the following deaths for the past week: Scarlet fever, 9; pneumonia, 2; dropsy, 2; chronic pneumonia, 1; consumption, 3; whooping cough, 2; typhoid pneumonia, 2; old age, 1; phtisis pulmonitis, 2; cholera infantum, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; suicide, 1; still born, 2. Males, 15; females, 14; total 29.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Connecticut, has had the good fortune to discover a tract of Roger Williams which was unknown to all his biographers. It was printed in London in 1652.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

THE dry goods imports at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday amounted to $1,256,120, against $877,305 for the corresponding week last year. Too much foreign finery.

THE farmers in the Lancaster and Lebanon valleys are busy getting in their hay. They have had good weather, so far, but the crop is not near so abundant as it gave promise of being, in the early spring.

THE President has appointed LYMAN K. BASS, of Buffalo, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in SAWYER's place. Although from the same State, he is supposed to be a kind of fish different from the head of the State Department.

CUMULATIVE voting has got its quietus, it seems, in France. That was a humbug too plain to impose upon even the French. It finds a congenial home only upon American soil, and among a people who ought to be wise enough to know better.

THE Democratic County Convention succeeded on Tuesday in nominating a county ticket without much trouble in the way of balloting. Whenever there is no show for Democratic success, there is very little anxiety for nominations. It is only when the chances are good that the fight in its ranks begins. The inference is that no one expects the party to succeed, this year.

THE resolutions on Tuesday adopted by the County Democratic Convention remind one of nothing so much as of the *naive* declaration of the conscientious "Cheap Jack," who said: "Ladies and gentlemen, look at these carpets; there is no sham about them; they are genuine tapestry carpets—*I bought them of old Tapestry himself!*"

STILL falling off: The returns of the British Board of Trade for May continue to show a decreased movement, both as regards exports and imports, and the fact is dwelt upon quite despondingly by some of the principal English journals. Nothing would please or encourage them more than the ratification by the United States Senate, at its next session, of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada—since our depression and loss would be England's advantage and gain.

THE session of Congress which came to a close Tuesday was more free from jobbery and corruption than any session which has preceded it for years; yet it has been abused more than any of its predecessors. The reason seems to be that, while it was remarkably free from corrupt influences, it accomplished but little for the relief of the suffering business of the country. There was no special lack of talent or ability; but the absence of statesmanship was so general as to provoke the most contemptuous comment.

ONE of the pet arguments of the demagogues out West who aid in getting up "independent" movements, is, that both parties are now so corrupt that it is necessary to form a new party in the interest of honesty. As "both parties" embrace the great mass of the people of this country, the inquiry of Senator LOGAN, in his recent speech at Springfield, becomes a pertinent one. "If," said he, "these parties are both rotten in composition, out of what class of people is the new, honest party to be framed?"

LAST winter, it will perhaps be recollected, the Ohio Legislature, whilst trying to do something in the way of "reform," by having a new deal in the benevolent institutions, passed a law for the reorganization of the Blind Asylum. The real object of the law was to allow the appointment of two Democratic trustees, and to oust the Republican steward of the Asylum, who had filled that office acceptably for eleven years. The Trustees, however, held a meeting last week and re-elected the steward by a unanimous vote, and now Governor ALLEN refuses to confirm him. Honesty and efficiency are as nothing when weighed in the balance against the partisan prejudices of your average Bourbon.

THE Philadelphia *North American* urges the renomination of Surveyor General BEATH, whose office, under the new constitution, will be merged at the November election in the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, making it necessary to nominate some one for that position. The *American* truly says: "His administration of his present duties has been conducted in a manner which has reflected great credit upon himself, and has given satisfaction to all whose affairs have brought them in contact with him. An earnest Republican from the first and a gallant soldier during the entire rebellion, his political and military record thoroughly second the claims he has upon the people of the State."

IS IT not about time for the government to take some decided action with Mexico in the matter of the Texas frontier depredations? The report of the United States Commission to investigate these depredations, just published, states that since the Commission left the frontier, the first six months were passed in profound quiet, the bandits being impressed with a belief that some action involving them would be taken by the United States government. During the past seven months, however, the robberies have been greater in number than ever before. Especially during the last month, it is said, they have been so bad that three points, Brownsville among the number, have been obliged to demand military protection from invasions. The grave responsibility of the Mexican government in this matter ought not longer to be overlooked.

THE effect upon business of the new Currency bill is thus pointed out by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

> The President's signing of the Currency bill has produced a favorable effect upon business circles. The long prevailing feeling of depression has given way to confidence that we have reached the point for a new departure, which will lift the material interests of the country out of the slough of despond in which they have been floundering ever since the panic of September. The fixing of the legal tender circulation at an invariable point, will enable the merchant to say what his goods will be worth a month or six weeks hence, and with the removal of that heretofore great element of uncertainty, a freer and more confident movement must follow. At any rate, that is the view that is generally entertained among the leading merchants, not less than in Wall and Broad streets, and the buoyancy in the stock market, is accepted as but the foreshadowing of a like improved feeling in regular trade which will soon be manifest.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the importations of goods for that point through New York has almost ceased since the establishment of the American line of steamships. Last month the direct importations at Philadelphia amounted in value to $2,345,130, while those through New York were only $44,886, the latter being probably not much more than the importations for New York through Philadelphia. The *Bulletin* also notes that of the month's importations at Philadelphia $1,886,313 were in American vessels, while those in foreign vessels were only $450,817. At every other port the foreign vessels greatly exceed the American in number and in tonnage. So that Philadelphia has really done more for restoring the shipping interests of the United States than all the other seaport cities put together. It is a way the grand old Keystone Commonwealth has of doing things; and yet there are liliputians, in Congress and out of it, who affect to deride the deserts and claims of Pennsylvania in matters relating to the general commercial polity and welfare of the nation.

THE Chicago *Tribune* draws a very gloomy picture of the condition of the business of the Western railroads centering at that point. It says that Chicago now presents the rare spectacle of the city sending out more produce than is received in or passes through it. The railroads suffer severely for the lack of business. The falling off is attributed to the depletion of the Western granaries, scarcely anything being left for farmers to ship East. The lines of road intersecting the mineral regions are particularly depressed. Many of the rolling mills consumed ten or twelve cars of coal daily, and vast quantities of iron ore. Now there is no demand whatever for iron. One year ago sufficient vessels could not be secured to carry away the enormous yields of the Lake Superior district. This season not more than one-half the furnaces are in blast, and the remainder report their intention to blow out as soon as their stock on hand of ore is exhausted. This is a discouraging exhibit. On the other hand, however, it should be borne in mind that the crops are not only looking well, but that the economy which has been practiced on all hands since the panic has placed all classes of creditors in a strong position. This is particularly the case throughout the West, where the elements of recuperation will be likely to operate much more rapidly and effectually than is generally supposed.

PERHAPS few of us often remember or consider how many descendants of the early German settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania have risen to eminence, either in politics or in wealth. When reminded of the fact, most intelligent readers will be able to recall names enough to make a long list of Pennsylvania Germans thus successful, either in their own or in other States. We hope soon to publish such a catalogue, and in the meantime leave inquirers to exercise their own memories on the subject. JAMES LICK, the California millionaire, who has applied and is applying his wealth so splendidly for the public good, belongs, it seems, to the stock of Pennsylvania Germans. He was born in the eastern part of the State, the grandson of parents who emigrated from Germany shortly before the Revolutionary war. His father fought under WASHINGTON, and at the close of the war settled near Norristown, where he lived to the age of a hundred and four years. JAMES having learned the trade of a miller, went to South America in search of fortune, where he spent twenty years. In 1847 he was drawn to California by the report of wealth to be acquired by mining, but arrived there, he showed his sagacity by forecasting the future value of real estate in San Francisco, and by laying out what money he had in its purchase. In a few years he grew rich by the mere rise in value of the land. One of Mr. LICK's idiosyncracies is the affection or rather the enthusiasm with which he regards his original occupation, that of a miller. Thus, to gratify his whimsical fancy, in Santa Clara county he built a mill, of which he lined the whole interior with polished mahogany at the cost of half a million of dollars, superintending the entire work himself. However eccentric the whim or the folly was more respectable than that of many a rich man of good education and long descent. Still it is no doubt an example of the perplexity into which a man may be thrown by the possession of more wealth than he can find reasonable use for. Happily Mr. LICK's mind soon received a more useful and practical direction. Thus he planned himself and built the magnificent hotel which bears his name in San Francisco, and then he gratified his own love of the beautiful and provided for the gratification of others by laying out a lovely garden at his residence in Santa Clara. An extensive and well selected library was one of his early acquisitions, and, unlike some other rich owners of libraries we have known, Mr. LICK read his books, supplying as far as possible the defects of his youthful education. To this wise use of his books may be fairly ascribed somewhat of the judgment and intelligence which characterize his recent grand benefactions. In his dress, appearance, manners and mode of living he is extremely plain and unpretending. Seeing him about his house, a stranger might take him for a poor laborer. He never gives to a beggar, a fact which perhaps indicates his studies in political economy, and he never takes or has taken a present or received a favor, a fact which may indicate his study of himself. He belongs to no religious society.

BY REASON of Pacific railroads and the general opening up of the plains and the Rocky Mountain regions to civilization, the murderers, horse-thieves and various refugees from justice who used to find safety and a precarious existence in the vast spaces lying between our western frontier and California or Oregon, have been compelled to seek retreats in more northern latitudes. A colony composed of such worthies was formed, some years ago, in British America, and has at length become so large and formidable as to demand the attention of the Canadian government. This community of desperadoes occupies a beautiful and fertile valley at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and is believed to consist of between five hundred and six hundred men, many of whom have been joined by their families. They neither are nor profess to be agriculturists, and their regular or irregular occupations render them very objectionable residents near the main route between the eastern and western settlements of the Dominion. They plunder and even murder emigrants and other travellers, and there is no doubt that they have been the perpetrators of many atrocities for which Indians have been held responsible. As may be taken for granted, their influence on the neighboring Indians is very bad. They manufacture a kind of strong whisky for which the Indians exchange valuable peltries and even their wives, who thus become slaves. Moreover the ruffians without pretense or form of bargain and sale seize whatever they covet of Indian property, and in case of resistance or offensive remonstrance, brutally murder the owners.

Some time ago, the Dominion government organized a mounted expedition of three hundred men for the purpose of breaking up this flagitious colony. The expedition seems to have been prepared and despatched with as much quiet and secrecy as possible, in the hope of taking the scoundrels by surprise. This was desirable, as they are known to have a sort of entrenched camp in the mountains near their settlement. Among the means of defending this position are said to be several field-pieces, which they succeeded in carrying off from a raid into American territory. At any rate, they are well armed with Spencer rifles and may be expected to make a desperate fight. The expedition sent against them is commanded by an English Captain of known skill and courage, and it has been joined by a number of young Englishmen of good social position whose object is adventure. It is expected that certain Indian tribes will unite with the expedition as allies to take vengeance upon the rogues who have wronged and oppressed them. About the first of July, if all goes well, the first blow will be struck, and there will be nothing surprising in the fact, if American territory in the region of the Rocky mountains soon receives a considerable accession to its ruffianly population. Driven from their northern retreat, the rogues who escape their pursuers seem likely to return to their former haunts.

UNINTENTIONALLY, of course, the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* somewhat misrepresents the statement made in the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, concerning the present political position of the Western Germans. The Cleveland *Anzeiger*, cited by us, denied emphatically the truth of the assertion put forth by the New York *World*, that the Germans of the West had ceased to be Republicans and had become Democrats. According to the *Anzeiger*, the Germans of the section referred to are as good Republicans as ever, and have no thought of uniting with the Democratic party. They have, however, the *Anzeiger* believes, resolved for the future to disregard all the old party lines for the purpose of combining their strength in defense of certain principles affecting the freedom of life and industry, which seem to them in peril. Such was the general drift of the remarks which we quoted from the Cleveland paper, adding the comment that remarks of like purport were common in the German papers of the West, the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, referred to by the *Volksblatt*, being one of the papers to which we alluded. We wrote not as partizans but as "honest chroniclers" trying to report facts.

In the same spirit we now quote some of the most recent utterances of the *Staats Zeitung* as confirming the statements of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*. "The most important question of the day," says the Illinois organ, "concerns the finances, and Congress during the present session has furnished proof that the Republican party as such is incapable of resolving the financial problem. The grangers in Indiana and Illinois have shown themselves equally incapable of effectually dealing with the subject. The only party to which Germans withdrawing from the Republican party can attach themselves with honor is a party which, sharply and definitely, without if or but, without compromise or deceptive ambiguities, condemns the paper money swindle, demands return to specie payments in the quickest and most direct way, and declares itself frankly hostile to all legislation violently interfering with personal and industrial freedom. The name to be assumed by the party is a matter of indifference." Another recent utterance of the same paper is also significant. It asserts that "the bond between the Germans and those American pietists whom the slavery question brought together in one camp has been rent asunder by the temperance question."

Even assuming that the *Staats Zeitung* expresses the views of the Germans of the West, we are unable to perceive that their withdrawal from the Republican party is a necessary consequence. Be that as it may, there is legitimate "consolation" in the fact that they are not and do not intend to be Democrats.

THE main features of the new Bankrupt bill, which has just been passed by Congress, and will, without doubt, be approved by the President, are as follows: Forty days are allowed to elapse before a merchant or trader who fails to pay his commercial paper is liable to be thrown into bankruptcy. The assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors is required to throw a debtor into bankruptcy. This provision relates back to the first of last December. Proceedings may be discontinued whenever the debtor pays those secured debts which were the ground of throwing him into bankruptcy, or whenever the consent of the court is obtained and a majority of the creditors ask for a discontinuance of the proceedings. In order to set aside hypothecated pledges or loans on the bankrupt's estate, it must appear that the party dealing with the bankrupt knew that [illegible] he intended to perpetrate a fraud [illegible] on the Bankrupt law, and that he intended to go into bankruptcy. When a loan is made to a bankrupt in good faith and security taken with intention of aiding him to pull through, it is to be considered as having actual value, and the security is not to be invalidated by proceedings in bankruptcy. A voluntary bankrupt may have his discharge if his estate pays thirty per cent. of his debts, or provided he obtains the consent of the same number of his creditors as is necessary to throw him into bankruptcy. An involuntary bankrupt can get his discharge if his conduct is free from all fraud and he is innocent of any violation or infringement of the Bankrupt act. Assignees are prohibited from dividing fees with other persons engaged in the case. Composition by creditors may be made with the assent of the debtor, providing a majority of the creditors join, where approved by the court, for release and discharge of the debtor. The fees and expenses are reduced one half until the judges of the Supreme Court shall establish a permanent reduction and simplify the proceedings. All the acts of the persons connected with the execution of the law are to be made public in the shape of full and minute reports from the clerk, the assignee, the marshal, and the register. Original jurisdiction is conferred upon the Territorial Courts, with an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory. As will be perceived, the amendments to the old law are almost entirely in the interest of the debtor class.

THE passage of the new Finance bill, by Congress, and its approval by the President, is more remarkable from the fact that it shows the restoration of union and good feeling between Congress and the President, than for any of the financial provisions it contains. It prohibits the issue of any more greenbacks, but it legalizes those which have been already issued, thus sanctioning the issue of the $26,000,000 taken by Secretary BOUTWELL from the notes which had been previously retired. It releases the reserves which the national banks hold for their circulation, which amounts to $26,000,000, and increases the discounting resources of the banks to that extent. And finally, it transfers from the East to the West and South, the right to issue $55,000,000 of national bank currency, whenever the new banks that may be established in the West and South can gather up that amount, or any portion of it, of the circulation issued heretofore by the New York and New England banks. This, however, is a simple transfer of the locality of issue. It does not increase the circulation in any way.

The passage and approval of this bill is a subject of congratulation, because it stops the baleful idea of contraction, and releases a large amount of heretofore unemployed means. There is no direct inflation; but there is a direct and plain condemnation of contraction, and there is no attempt at the folly of fixing an early day for resumption. As far as it goes the bill is right; and it is to be regretted that, when Congress had wisdom enough to release the reserves held by the banks for their circulation, it had not also the wisdom to abolish the reserves held by them for deposits. Men deposit their money freely now, in banks which are not required to have such a reserve, and safely, too; and we cannot see why depositors in national banks should not be remitted exclusively to the character of the institutions they choose for that purpose, for the security of their deposits.

CONGRESS has adjourned finally, much to the relief of the country, and has accomplished nearly all the business it undertook. The Civil Rights bill failed to become a law, but is in good shape to be taken up and acted on at the opening of the next session. The Currency bill, such as it is, has become a law. The Revised Statutes have been adopted. The Appropriation bills have all been passed. The new Revenue bill has been adopted, leaving out the tax on sales of stocks and bonds, much to the relief of the stockjobbers, who were too many for Congress to grapple with. The taxes have not been increased or reduced; but the newspapers of the country have been saddled with the prepayment of postage, whilst Congressional documents may go through the mails *without* being prepaid, which is a half-in-half restoration of the Franking Privilege. The Geneva Indemnity Fund is to be distributed to the extent of reimbursing those whose claims are undisputed, leaving to the Insurance Companies the right to resume their importunities next winter, for the share they claim. They will be on hand, promptly. The Moiety system of rewards for detecting frauds on the revenue has been abolished, and a system of small rewards, the highest limit being $5,000, substituted in its place. The Sanborn Contract bill was repealed, and the present government of the District of Columbia abolished, but no provision was made for putting down Polygamy. There were no railroad grants or subsidy bills passed, nor has there been any serious change in the laws, other than as we have noted. The session has done but little harm, and about as little good; and it is much more remarkable for what it has *not* done than for anything it has accomplished.

THE substitution of steam for horse power on street railways has been successfully accomplished in Chicago. An engine mounted on a truck, seven by ten feet, is supplied with steam from a stationary boiler, the pressure upon the reservoir being one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. This engine is attached to a car, with a capacity for seating forty persons. The charge of steam is sufficient for a run of three miles, and a speed of twenty miles an hour is attainable. There is no fire at all in the locomotive, and the escaping steam makes very little noise. The inventor claims great economy over the use of horses, besides the additional advantage of much more rapid transit. The invention was tested on one of the city railways, a few days since, and the result was quite satisfactory. Mr. BAXTER, of New York, the inventor of the steam canal boat, has perfected a steam engine for street railways, which is being introduced into New Orleans and other cities. In San Francisco a novel mode of propelling street cars has just been adopted—an endless steel-cable rope taking the place of horses. The rope is laid underneath the track, and the car attached by means of clamps. A stationary engine keeps the cable in motion, and the cars are run at a much higher rate of speed than by horses. When a stop is to be made, the clamps are simply released, and the brakes applied. The car then stands still on the track, while the cable underneath moves on. As soon as the brakes are released, and the clamps re-applied, the car is again put in motion. These various inventions indicate that the day is not far distant when the use of the horse as a motive power on street railways will be abandoned, and some less expensive mode of impulsion substituted.

WHILE the Currency bill was pending in Congress, the New York papers all spoke of it as likely to do more harm than good, but since it has become a law they have made up their minds to tolerate it as something better than they chose to picture it. "With all its deficiencies," says the *Mail*, "and lack of consistency, it will be accepted here, and in other quarters, as calculated to do more good than harm." It is gratifying to know that the stock-jobbers will accept it. If they had chosen to reject it, the consequences would have been fearful.

The final passage of this measure was hailed, very generally, as the first step towards the emancipation of the country from New York influences in financial matters. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, expressed the common conviction, when he said, in the closing debate upon the bill, that "it did not retire a greenback nor fix an arbitrary day for the resumption of specie payment, nor did it add to the volume of the currency, but it did open the way for the use of that which was now locked up uselessly in bank vaults or put into circulation fraudulently and illegally. In the name of the Centre, West and South, where the power of empire dwelt, he assured the two gentlemen from Connecticut and Maine [HAWLEY and HALE] that from session to session and from election to election, the issue would be brought to the people until the government should be found to reside in the people, and not in a small fraction of the people that dwelt east of the Hudson or in moneyed centres."

THE New York press greatly rejoices over the successful results of the experiments in that State to substitute steam for horses as a motive power in canal navigation, and radical changes are predicted in a brief period. The BAXTER Company expect to have ten new boats finished and in operation upon the canal before the close of navigation. They will have a capacity of from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five tons. All the latest improvements, the best and most economical machinery will be put into them, and it is estimated that they will make the trip in from six to seven days, instead of the thirteen to sixteen required by the horse-boats. As a result of this increase in speed, the freight car charges for grain, from Buffalo to New York, will be from one-half to a cent less per bushel than under the present ruling of freights, an important advantage upon the old methods. And if this can be done with a few boats, the Troy *Times* thinks it is fair to infer "that when a much larger number are placed upon the canal, and a corresponding number of horse-boats withdrawn, thereby removing to that extent serious obstructions to the speed of the steam canal boats, a still further reduction will be made in freights." It would not be a strange thing if this new success of steam power should ultimately lead to an extension of the canal system beyond limits of which CLINTON never dreamed.

THE latest educational enterprise which has for its object the instruction of students in special and peculiar branches, has just been inaugurated in Massachusetts, in the shape of the establishment of a University of Modern Languages, the principal object of the institution being to offer special facilities for instruction in all the spoken tongues of America, Europe and Asia. No such academy now exists in this country, and the projectors urge with much force that it has become a pressing necessity. Year by year, as they point out, the path of commerce leads American enterprise into closer relations with distant kingdoms, the peoples whereof employ languages but little known, and still less taught, in the schools and colleges of this country. It is further proposed to collect libraries of the various languages to be taught, and attach them to each department. The trustees of the institution state that every day they are receiving liberal promises of support from the leading merchants of our principal cities, and indorsements of their enterprise from some of the best known friends of education all over the country. The university will in no way be a competitor with any already existing, but will simply form a much-needed auxiliary to the educational machinery now in use throughout the land.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention passed a resolution against any contraction of the present greenback currency, and voted down a resolution in favor of a gradual retirement of the National bank circulation and opposed to any increase of the greenback currency. The first response to this resolution is the passage of an act by Congress fixing the limit of greenback issues at the present total, $382,000,000, and the President has signed it. Congress and the President have thus indorsed the Illinois platform. There is to be no contraction, and the business of the country can go on upon the sound Republican basis of making the best possible use of what financial means we have, to get out of our present difficulties, as against undertaking such present impossibilities as resumption and contraction. Let the future take care of itself. It is enough for the people of today to get over existing difficulties, without troubling themselves about what may happen next year or in any number of years thereafter.

THE rate of prepaid postage on newspapers, after January 1, 1875, has been finally fixed at two cents per pound, instead of one and a half, as at first agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress, the House yielding that much to Senator SHERMAN's importunities. He wanted to make the rate four cents, but the Senate was ashamed of that rate of extortion, and finally yielded the two cent rate. The whole plan of compelling newspaper publishers to prepay postage is an imposition and a disgrace. It is one of the grand schemes evolved from the master mind of that gigantic statesman, the Postmaster General; but it had no vitality until such men as SHERMAN took hold of it and gave it force. The newspaper press will endeavor to remember them, as occasion and opportunity may offer.

PERSONAL.

Senator Carpenter is said to give vent occasionally to "untamed humor." The other day he sent a new page for a copy of the "mortification bill," and his friends and he were rewarded, not altogether to their amusement, with a copy of the repeal of the salary grab!

There is no stone yet to mark the spot in Mount Auburn cemetery where Charles Sumner is buried, and a lady who visited the cemetery, a few days ago, found it, after hunting a long time, with a stake at its head bearing a visiting card, on which were the words "Sumner's Grave."

Evansville proposes to erect a monument over the grave of Mrs. Lincoln, the mother of the late President, and a committee is already negotiating for the timber of a log cabin, all of which was hewed by Mr. Lincoln when he was but sixteen years old. The design is to have the timber made into canes and sold to add to the funds of the association.

Possibly there may be some anxious and aimless ones in this neighborhood to whom this advertisement of a Florida affinity may offer encouragement: "Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed, with comfortable linens, $500 in good, genuine slap-up greenbacks, that has had the small-pox, measles, and understands tending children, can find a customer for life by ritin a small william ducky, addressed X. Y. Z., and stick in a crack of Uncle Billy Smith's barn, jinin' the pig-pen, where Harrison Reed is now planning for future operations."

"Mack," of the St. Louis *Globe*, makes this remarkable statement respecting the conduct of the late Chief Justice Chase during the Presidential canvass of 1864: "He wrote letters to influential men all over the country, defaming the President, and accusing of weakness the administration of which he was a part. Members of the Congress who enjoyed his intimacy and confidence did the same with his knowledge and consent; and a man whom he had enriched by his official favors openly bribed all the bribable newspaper correspondents in Washington at the time to defame Lincoln and exalt Chase for a stipulated sum in money, to be paid monthly until the day of the nomination. A written agreement to this effect between Mr. Chase's agent and the correspondents was drawn up and duly signed. I believe John Russell Young of the New York *Herald* has this document in his possession now, with the signatures attached to it."

Mrs. Dr. Mary C. Walker finds it a hard task to convince Congress of the value of her services to the army during the war, and the day before adjournment met with another bitter disappointment. By hard begging she had prevailed upon the Committee of War Claims to report a bill authorizing the payment of $2,000 to reward her for her illustrious services, it being perfectly safe to report such a bill, as no committee reports can be received except by previous order or by unanimous consent. Crutchfield, a hard-hearted backwoodsman from Tennessee, who tramps over the floor in homespun clothing, promptly objected, frustrating the Doctor's hopes and filling her soul with grief. Her male costume did not seem to inspire her with masculine fortitude, and she leaned up against a doorway in the lobby and gave way to her grief in true feminine style. The tears trickled down on her shirt bosom and her coat tails shook with the force of her emotion, while she received the condolences of her friends.

BY this time, one would suppose, it would be impossible to manufacture, construct, or even imagine an original ghost. A ghost without the accompanying musty robes and silent gliding motion, with an occasional rustle to attract attention, would be no ghost at all, until these late days of innovations. But now a ghost has commenced wandering around Piqua, Ohio, in a most business-like way. He wears rubber overshoes, because he affects the river banks, and would not take cold and profane the time-honored habits of ghosts with a sneeze. This eccentric ghost is tall, and carries a glittering dagger, which it flutters in a most graceful manner, and when an unsuspecting person crosses its path it majestically, in perfect accord with its character, fires off a pistol and disappears.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The days are growing shorter.

"Prohibitarian," is the latest feat of the word-manglers.

This season's work by Congress was the cleanest of jobs of any for many years.

It is now said to be very doubtful whether this is Coggia's comet after all.

As yet no preparations for the Fourth of July have been made. Are we to have a celebration?

Rhode Island is already knee-deep with the ballots cast by the Legislature for United States Senator.

There is fun a-head for the Ohio Democracy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is fighting Thurman *a l'outrance.*

The London *Times* proposes to connect its office directly with every leading business center of the world.

Now the sun gradually begins to wrap his fiery mantle around him, and steal back toward his winter haunts.

Congress declined to thank Sir Lambton Lorraine for his gallant conduct in protecting the Virginius prisoners.

The appropriation bills passed this session aggregate $37,763,757 45 less than the appropriations of last session.

Henry Ward Beecher earns thirty-five thousand dollars a year. On the whole, however, we don't blame him.

There are exactly a dozen aspirants to the Governorship of New Jersey—six Republicans and six Democrats.

Intemperance has reached a magnitude in England, compared with which there is nothing so flagrant in this country.

A Hindoo scholar has produced a new cookery book in Sanscrit, and now the Oriental critics will be trying to make hash of it.

The efforts of the speculative publishers in Washington to overthrow the Superintendent of Public Printing, resulted in total failure.

The late session of Congress was protracted longer, with two exceptions, than that of any Congress since the beginning of the government.

All the Japanese students who have been studying in this country, have been called home by the party now in power in their country.

The new bankrupt bill being retroactive in some of its provisions, the measure should be carefully scanned by all classes of business men.

Congressman Jewett, of Ohio, has decided to accept the presidency of the Erie railway, and is arranging his business with that end in view.

There is an editor not a thousand miles distant who, if his heart bears any proportion to his brain, must be one of the smallest men in all history.

Had Governor Moses of South Carolina, been tried and convicted of the crimes charged against him, he would probably have pardoned himself.

The Missouri State prison is in an almost constant uproar of insurrection, mutiny, and insubordination. Results of Democratic maladministration.

George William Curtis and Colonel Higginson are going to stump the State of Michigan in favor of the woman suffrage clause in the new Constitution.

One of the last subjects considered by the Senate before adjournment was a bill to pay a Kentuckian for six mules taken by the Union army during the war.

The American Oriental Topographical Corps was at Jaffa all well, on the twenty-second of May, and just in from their desert journey from Suez to Petra, Kerab, Hebron, Gaza, &c.

The transportation issue resolved itself simply into an appropriation for the survey of four water lines from the interior to the seaboard. It will take quite two years to complete the surveys.

Of one hundred and eighty-two boys in the Connecticut State Reform School, the annual report of the superintendent makes the interesting statement that one hundred and eighty are liars!

If it goes on this way much longer, we shall have to elongate our thermometer tubes several feet, in order that the mercury may have room to mark the hyperbolic and diabolic heat.

It is said that General Rufus Ingalls, of New York, former Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, knew in advance of all others the action of the President on the Conference Currency bill.

New York city has this year collected $19,440 from persons for receiving and delivering goods across the sidewalk, every cent of which was illegally collected, there being no city ordinance which forbids such transfer of goods without a permit.

A Greek sun-dial has been discovered in the immortal Isle of Patmos. An inscription shows it to have been "dedicated to Ptolemy" Philadelphos, King of Egypt, who reigned 285-247 B. C.,—so that it must be something more than two thousand years old.

Memorizing Extraordinary.

An English magazine for the present month supplies the following information on "remarkable memories:" Among the instances cited is that of a child of ten—*le jeune Chevrier*—who being examined, made an exposition of Jussien's botanical system. After dividing it into its three parts of acotyledons, monocotyledons and dycotyledons, the boy subdivided these each again into fifteen classes and each class into families, urging his way undismayed through orabranchoides, rhinantoides, polemonaciæ, and other such like throat-strainers, explaining politely when called upon. Joseph Scaliger gained his renown from learning the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" by heart in three weeks. Lipsius would recite the histories of Tacitus word for word, giving any one leave to plunge a dagger into his body if he made a mistake. Francis Suarez could quote the whole of St. Augustine's works—a perfect library—"from the egg to the apple." Dr. Thomas Fuller could name in order all the signs on both sides of the road from the beginning of Paternoster row, London, to the Mansion House. William Lyon, for a bowl of punch, was in the habit of repeating in full the contents of the London *Advertiser*, which he had read once only.

Some Fish.

A Florida correspondent, in the course of an interesting communication regarding Florida fisheries, says: "The best fishermen in Florida are the pelicans and ospreys. A pelican consumes about a peck of fish a day. They flock about the inlets and straits by thousands. Supposing there are 2,000,000 pelicans in Florida—and there are certainly more than that—they would eat 500,000 bushels of fish each day, or 182,500,000 bushels per year. The millions upon millions of white and blue cranes, herons, curlews, gulls, fishhawks, kingfishers, and other water fowl devour thousands of bushels of fish every twenty-four hours. An experienced Cracker estimates that 700,000 bushels of fish a day are required to feed the birds of Florida alone. This would make 225,500,000 bushels each year. Add to this the billions of fish swallowed by sharks, bass, and others, and the sum total will reach nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels destroyed by feathered and finny fishermen on the peninsula in twelve months. At first glance these figures appear enormous, but let any man make his own estimate, and carefully figure it up, and he will find them under instead if over.'"

FROM FAR-OFF COLORADO.

A Lady Correspondent's Jottings by the Way—Kansas and Colorado—Immigrants—Over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad—Southern Flora—Mirages and a Joke Thereanent—Buffalo Bones—The Arkansas River—Prairie Dog Towns—A Specimen Frontiersman—An Underground House, or "Dugout"—The Soldiers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WEST LOS ANIMSE, COLORADO,
June 19, 1874.

I promised you to give your readers a sketch of my travels from the Missouri river through Kansas, by railroad, and through Colorado in a carriage. Little need be said of the eastern part of the former, for it is now so well built up that a stranger would see little difference between it and Western Ohio and Indiana. It has all the appliances of the highest civilization, and in the culture and refinement of its people will compare favorably with any State of the Union. This is appreciated by many people from further East, and Kansas institutions of learning boast of many students from other States.

On the 9th of June I left Atchison on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for my long contemplated trip to the mountains. At Topeka I met, by arrangement, S. A. Kingman, Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, and his wife. The Judge is a confirmed wag, and is often called the State joker. Were I to tell you half the fun of the party, my entire letter would be a rehearsal of anecdotes, jokes and puns.

Our reasons for selecting this route in preference to any other were numerous. "The Santa Fe Road," as it is generally called, runs from northeast to southwest, through the richest country on the continent. In the second place, it brought us in contact with the Southwestern population, the only remaining people to whom we attach any romance. Another inducement was the famous flora of this region. As soon as we struck a southern latitude, we found a new vegetation so beautiful that every few minutes elicited exclamations of surprise and delight at the brilliant flowers or luxuriant foliage. We passed many trains of immigrants, some destined for Western Kansas, but more bound for Colorado. The former must do well, because they stop in a fertile country where land is cheap, and if not too far West, where they can have the benefits of school and church; while for those going to Colorado I cannot but feel sorry, if they go without plenty of money. In Kansas a man may start with very little capital, and grow rich; in Colorado he must have a great deal of money to make money. Probably no country in the world is more overrated than Colorado, and surely none is better advertised.

It was a never-ceasing wonder to our party to see the excellent and permanent provisions made by the officers of the road for the accommodation of travelers.

An old gentleman from Kentucky, traveling over this road, seeing its immense stretches of unoccupied prairie, remarked with the utmost *naivete:* "I never knew before, how big outdoors was;" so I think few persons can travel this road without receiving new ideas of space. The first half of the road has immense fields of wheat and other small grains, besides thousands of acres of the most promising [illegible] growing corn. The western half of the State only waits the hand of the husbandman to respond with abundant crops.

From Hutchison, near the middle of the State, the vegetation was almost entirely new and southern in type. From Kinsley westward the mirage was plainly to be seen. Sometimes on the north a lake clear as crystal enhanced the scenery; and again on the south stretched seemingly a vast expanse of water which one of our party remarked looked like the ocean.

"Yes," said the Judge, "it is a notion."

At Kinsley, marked on the map as Peabody, we took breakfast on the 10th. The town is crudeness itself, yet the daintiest of womanhood presided at the breakfast table. I looked in astonishment at this way-station to see a lady, calm-eyed, self-possessed, clad in the freshest of calico dresses, with dainty cuffs and collar, dispense coffee and dignity at this border town.

A veritable buffalo head was the sign of the hotel. It is a correct symbol, for the house is really in buffalo land. In many places along the track were piled tons of buffalo bones ready for shipping to eastern markets. A gentleman told me that he traveled this road two years ago with a mule train, and in a distance of two miles counted 178 carcasses of this bison of the praries.

On each side of the road, after we reached the Arkansas, were beds of flowers so beautiful that we thoughtlessly made so many exclamations of delight that the train was stopped, and the gentlemen gathered us huge bouquets of those beautiful wild flowers, whose loveliness would break the heart of the passing florist that he had to leave them in the wilderness. We found three varieties of the mallow, which is more delicate than the portulacca, and blooms all day, although very like it in appearance; three varieties of cactus in bloom, and the yucca lily with a profusion of blossoms which would astonish those who have not seen it on its native heath; for on one stalk I counted one hundred and sixty-eight blossoms. The excholtzia, a Mexican lily, grows as large as the cabbage rose.

The largest botanical orders now in bloom on the plains are the composital and leguminosa. The display of flowers did not extend to the western boundary of Kansas, and, so far, I have seen but few in Colorado.

The Arkansas is a very peculiar stream; it cuts its way through the prairie, and you may often look over it and not know that it is a part of the landscape. It seldom overflows its banks, though brim full, as it is drained by a subsoil that leads the water through the entire valley, so that the surface water is found in abundance at the depth of four feet. At one point the Judge remarked, "Those islands had better get out of the way, or the ladies of the valley will crusade against them."

"Why," said a philanthropist, anxious to relieve the joker. "Because," said he, "they are likely to become *bars*."

We saw several buffalo and antelope at a distance. We were indebted to the gentlemen in the next car, and to the employees of the road, who, knowing that we were rather hilarious and might miss things, frequently came in to call our attention to important points of the landscape, or to bring us some new specimen of flowers. All the gentlemen of the train conspired to make our trip delightful. Not a particle of dust or smoke entered our car, and it was as pleasant as a parlor. The train passed through many prairie dog towns. These little animals more nearly resemble squirrels than dogs, and are sometimes used as food, although those who have eaten of them, however, do not seem to hanker after them. The name "dog" is not an appetizer. The owl that lives with them is about the size of a quail, and can see in the day time. About fifty miles from Granada we met the first specimen of the Southwesterner, part frontiersman and part Indian, in appearance, with the broad-brimmed sombrero, ringing spur and bristing with arms, "heeled," they call it, and complexion one degree less tawny than the Mexican. This one seemed possessed of a coarse kind of wit. I heard him remark to his neighbor, as we passed some sickly looking corn, "I say, Bill, that fellow had better lariat his corn, or it will blow away."

At Dodge City, a Captain from Fort Dodge, of the regular army, came on board, and by the free masonry among gentlemen he soon became acquainted with our party, and added considerably to our enjoyment. He is quite a botanist, and his knowledge of the country from a twelve years' residence on the plains rendered his society instructive as well as entertaining. His company was stationed in squads along the line of the road, and he was on his weekly inspecting tour. He invited our party to stop off and see their quarters, which we did, while the cars waited for him. Everything was the perfection of neatness, and the outward man was evidently well kept; yet, my eyes filled with tears as I walked back into the cars, thinking of the lonely life of these men, some of them mere boys, away from all that beautifies and endears existence. If I could have left an armfull of magazines and illustrated papers, how glad I would have been; as it was I left nothing but my sincere sympathy for their lonely lot, and the hope that even a life on the plains may have its compensations.

At Lakin we interviewed the first dug-out or underground house. It resembles the caves used in Pennsylvania for cellar purposes. They were used in Eastern Kansas fifteen years ago, and it was not rare to find in them the latest magazines and paper, besides a good supply of standard authors. This one made no pretentions to anything but shelter.

The present terminus of the Santa Fe road is Grenada; from that point to Los Animas the mail and passengers are conveyed by stage; but we found there the rest of our party waiting with an light covered wagon, and an outfit ready for a mountain trip.

H. E. M.

The boys who have found the mysteries of mathematics a terribly tough subject to grabble with will envy a Missouri rustic who grasps by intuition all the rules of arithmetic. In a description of this marvellous man, given by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, it is stated that he cannot read or write a letter or a figure, and never had a day's education. He cannot explain the method by which he solves the most intricate mathematical problems, except that he has a numeration table which is "away on beyond the books." The correspondent who interviewed him gave him some very difficult questions—such as might have puzzled the most learned arithmeticians—and he gave the correct answers almost in a moment. When a problem that has never been answered was presented to him, he said at once, "It can't be told." This queer genius is rude and illiterate; he travels around the country fixing up the accounts of tax collectors, farmers and dealers. A wholesale firm in Kansas City sent for him to adjust their books, and he did in one day an amount of work that ten clerks could not have done. He refuses to take the school education that has been offered him, saying that if he could read and write he would know no more than any other man.

AN action was recently brought in a Canadian court for the sum of two dollars. Counsel had been employed, and the plaintiff's counsel was proceeding to state the case, when the Judge, throwing a two-dollar bill to the clerk, said, "There's the money; each party pays his own costs." The defendant's counsel objected on the ground that a plea had been entered, and the Judge exclaimed, "Do you think that I am going to sit here half a day to listen to please in an action for two dollars? My time is worth more than that. Call the next case."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1874.

First Session of Forty-third Congress.

The gavels of the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, at precisely six o'clock this afternoon, announced their adjournment *sine die*. Looking back over the work of the session, we see a vast amount of time wasted over bills which were promised the country when Congress came together in December, but which were lost between the two Houses. For instance, the elaborate bill in relation to transportation, prepared by the Committee on Railways and Canals, was discussed for weeks, passed the House by a large majority, and finally went to sleep in the Senate, which did not seem to be as much disturbed by the fear of the Grangers as the members of the House were. The financial legislation was of a character that did not give entire satisfaction to the various conflicting elements in either House. The Western members, especially, were determined that something should be done, and hence, after considering the question for six months, they were finally compelled to take a measure very unsatisfactory to them. Some legislation was demanded on the tariff question, but the bill submitted was lost by the failure of the two Houses to concur in all the details. The bill to amend the customs revenue laws in relation to moieties, and that repealing the Sanborn contracts, were among the most prominent measures of the season. Some change in the bankrupt law was demanded all over the country, but the bill that was adopted did not come up to the full measure of relief demanded. It is to the credit of Congress, that the appropriation bills were kept down to the lowest possible figure. The investigations ordered by Congress have been numerous and have developed a good deal of scandal, but the results have been beneficial to the whole country, especially the investigations as to the moiety business, the government of the District of Columbia and the corruptions in the Western District of Arkansas.

Bad Session for the Lobby.

It is due to this Congress to say, that there has been less questionable legislation than in any Congress for many years back, and the lobby had very little swing. Few, if any, of their schemes have been permitted to pass. They ascertained early in the session that it would be labor lost to urge any of their schemes. The number of private bills passed was very large, but they were as a general thing meritorious, especially those relating to claims, which were scrutinized very closely. There were nearly five thousand bills introduced in both Houses, but not more than one-third of them have become laws.

State of the Civil Service.

The action of the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil bill, leaves the Civil Service clause in this position: The House had absolutely repealed it and abolished the Civil Service Commission; the Senate disagreed and made an appropriation for its continuance; the Conference, being unable to agree, struck out both the Senate and House propositions, thus leaving the Civivil Service in force as before, but with no appropriation to carry it out. There is, however, an unexpended balance of $10,000 to the credit of the Commissioners, but if they do not avail themselves of it before July 1st, it will, under the law, be covered into the Treasury. The Tariff bill has gone over until next session. The President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol to-day from noon until the hour of adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1874.

After the Session.

The city is very generally cleared of members of Congress. The few still lingering here are looking out for the interests of their constituents, and will also shortly decamp. The executive branch of the government, namely, the departments, will now be able to transact their business unmolested by office-hunting Congressmen.

Reduction of Department Force.

The legislation of the late session made considerable modification of the existing organization, which will go into effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The legislation in Congress reducing the number of civil employees of the Executive Departments in this city, will be carried out forthwith. The reductions at first reported by the House Committee on Appropriations footed up five hundred and eighty clerks of all classes, but, through various amendments, this number was reduced to four hundred. As the new laws go into effect July 1st, the heads of departments are now preparing for the required changes. The resolution introduced by Gen. Butler grants to each discharged clerk two months' extra pay. This act of generosity on the part of Congress is profoundly appreciated by the unfortunates who will be thrown out of employment, as it will furnish not a few with what they would not otherwise possess—the means of conveying themselves and their families out of the city. In accordance with the new order of things, seven clerks, borne on the rolls of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, but employed, for want of work elsewhere, in the Second Auditor's office, were to-day notified that their services would no longer be required after the end of the fiscal year. In the Second Auditor's office there must be a reduction of eighty-four clerks. In that bureau there are now forty vacancies, making forty-four to be dispensed with.

The President Escapes.

The President will leave for the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow. He goes for recreation and to avoid the office-hunters, who hang around the Capital after adjournment.

Youghiogheny Slackwater Route.

The River and Harbor bill contained an item of two hundred thousand dollars for surveys and estimates of the routes reported by the Select Committee on Transportation Routes, including the Youghiogheny slackwater route to the base of the Alleghenies, and thence by canal to intersect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1874.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL.

Postmaster General Cresswell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

SIR—After more than five years' continuous service, I am constrained by a proper regard for my private interests to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to request that I may be relieved from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor. For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty, I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say, that my relations, official and personal, with yourself and with my colleagues of the Cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character to me. Rest assured that I shall continue to give to your administration my most cordial support, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself,

Sincerely and faithfully, your friend,
[Signed.] JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL.
To the President.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To which the President replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 24.

MY DEAR SIR—As I expressed to you verbally this morning, when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, it is with the deepest regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. You are the last of the original members of the Cabinet named by me as I was entering upon my present duties, and it makes me feel as if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might continue through my official life. In separating officially, I have but two hopes to express: First, that I may get a successor who will be as faithful and efficient in the performances of the duties of the office you resign; second, a personal friend that I can have the same attachment for. Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know will so prove to the country at large.

Yours very truly,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
HON. J. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General.

MR. BASS DECLINES THE ASSISTANT TREASURYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, disposing of routine business. A letter from Lyman K. Bass, declining the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been received.

CONGRESSMAN HALE, OF MAINE, TO SUCCEED CRESSWELL.

It is intimated to-night, and generally believed, that the President has tendered the postmaster generalship to Hon. Eugene Hale of Maine. Mr. Hale is now at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on a Western tour, but a telegram was sent to him this afternoon by the President.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Drowned in Rome City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROME CITY, IND., June 24, 1874.

A little boy, aged about ten, named Oliver Raby, was drowned here to-day. He was bathing with other boys, got beyond his depth, and sank before assistance reached him.

Man Drowned in Conneaut Lake.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 24, 1874.

William Shellito and William Glancey, while fishing last evening in Conneaut lake, accidentally upset their boat. Shellito, though intoxicated, swam to the shore. Glancey was drowned. It is said he was perfectly sober at the time.

Fatally Injured by a Locomotive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INWOOD, IND., June 24, 1874.

Benjamin Willie, a wagoner, in the attempt to drive across the railroad track in front of an approaching train, a mile and a half west of this place, to-day, was struck by the locomotive. Both horses were killed and Willie was fatally injured.

APPALLING DISASTER AT SYRACUSE.

Death at a Strawberry Festival--The Floor of a Church Gives Way--Eighteen Dead Bodies Recovered--Two Hundred Persons Injured.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating the room full into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon ten thousand people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and the work has hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons are more or less injured, many very seriously.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following are among the dead bodies recovered: Mrs. J. E. Karr, Miss Gussie Carpenter, Mrs. Abijah Veeder (of Utic), Miss Gracie Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins (aged thirteen to-day), Hattie Leonard (five or six years old), John Austin Ostrande (a boy about nine years old), Miss Minnie Thomas, Frank Collins (aged fourteen) Lulu Harton (aged twelve). Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die.

Rev. George T. Dowling, pastor of the church, is dangerously injured; also his wife, who is not expected to live. Rev. H. J. Eddy is seriously injured. Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured. The boddies are supposed to be all recovered now It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night. The city is filled with lamentations. The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands are gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and fire department of the city were called out and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged. The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way, it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of the joist that supported the floor. The joist ran from both sides of the room to a cross stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringers gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people and precipitating them into the room below. The work of recovery was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall in.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Central Baptist Church, the floors of which fell last night during a festival. Of the injured, two died to-day and three others are not expected to live, while several will be crippled for life. The number of minor casualties is nearly or quite one hundred. Among them are about a dozen persons with broken limbs and ribs. The cause of the disaster was a defective construction of the building. The supporting truss was composed of planks spiked together. The excitement in the community continues to be very great.

Further search this morning in the ruins of the Central Baptist church, failed to discover any more bodies. The list of killed numbers thirteen. Last night's list is correct, except in the the case of the reported death of the boy Ostrander. The number wounded foots up one hundred, of whom twenty are seriously injured. There have been no deaths to-day. A squad of police have possession of the building, pending the coroner's inquest. The occasion of the gathering last night, was a festival, given by the ladies of the church, and a concert by "The Little Old Folks." At the rear of the church are the Sunday school rooms, occupying the first floor, and the church parlors, occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert. At the time of the accident, supper was being served in the central parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, &c. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted, save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty to five hundred, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way, the children of the congregation were in one of the ante-rooms, being prepared for the "Ancient Concert." But for this fact, the list of dead must have been much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity crowded into the "V" shaped vortex formed by the falling timbers.

IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The Des Moines Conclave---Summary of the Resolutions---The Ticket.

DES MOINES, IA., June 24.—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met here to-day. Resolutions were adopted favoring the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution; advocating the rights of the States to govern their own domestic affairs; denouncing the administration of President Grant for its usurpation, prodigality, fraud, tyranny, favoritism and total incapacity; recognizing the obligation of the country to pay the public debt in accordance with the law under which it was contracted, that an over-issue of paper money being at variance with sound financial principles, the circulating medium should be based on its redemption in specie at the earliest practical day and its convertibility into specie at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to provide that the volume of currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country and be equitably distributed among the several States; that tariff should be based on revenue alone and so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenses of the Government, and that taxation beyond the needs of the Government subjects the people to needless burdens, &c.; that railroad and other corporations should be subservient to the public good, and we demand such legislation on the subject as will secure the industrial and producing interests against all forms of monopoly and extortion; discountenancing any action to retard the progress of railroad enterprises or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization; favoring one term for the President, the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and reform in the civil service; demanding the modification of the patent laws; that the personal liberty and social rights of citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society; complimenting soldiers and sailors and insisting on the equalization of bounties and a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to each one, or to his widow and children.

The following State ticket was put in nomination: Secretary of State, David Morgan; Auditor, J. W. King; Treasurer, J. W. Barnes; Attorney General, J. H. Keattley; Clerk of Supreme Court, G. W. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart; Register of Land Office, R. H. Roadarmed. The nominees for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Reporter of Supreme Court have been Republicans; the other nominees were formerly Democrats.

BEECHER SCANDAL EXPOSED.

Tilton Tells His Story in the "Golden Age"---He Alleges the Truth of the Worst Suspicions---A Good Time for Beecher's Denial.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Theodore Tilton publishes in the *Golden Age*, this afternoon, a seven-column article touching the Beecher scandal. It is a defence of Tilton against the charges of Rev. Leonard Bacon, moderator of the late Brooklyn council, that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher, whose magnanimity alone saved him from disgraceful exposure. Having suffered in silence for four years, from these and similar misrepresentations, adroitly put before the public by Plymouth church, Tilton says that neither patience or duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he never slandered Heny Ward Beecher, but, on the contrary, has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the Church and answer all question regarding the scandal that might be put to him. Tilton gives his reason for severing his connection with the church, as follows: "After I had been for fifteen years a member of Plymouth church, and had become meanwhile an intimate friend of the pastor, knowledge came to me, in 1870, that he had committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, January 1, 1871.

"I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and humble myself before him, as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead.

(Signed) "H. W. BEECHER."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Fort Wayne Boarding-House Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 24, 1874.

The Coroner's verdict, this morning, in the Carrol case, was that deceased came to his death by reason of a fracture of the skull, caused by being pushed down stairs by Mrs. Mary Carey. Mrs. Carey says that Carrol had been drunk the day before, and got his room out of order. She did not want him to go into the room until it had been cleaned. He insisted, and she, not meaning to, pushed him down stairs.

Suicide in Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 24, 1874.

Anna Gaffney, a middle-aged woman of intemperate habits, died suddenly this morning, from the effects of arsenic administered by herself, as is thought, she having frequently declared her intention of committing suicide. The Coroner's jury is awaiting the result of an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

THE CITY DEBT.

Statement of Controllor Snodgrass.

BONDED DEBT NEARLY $12,000,000.

THE LIMIT ALMOST REACHED.

Below is a statement of the bonded debt of the city of Pittsburgh, prepared by Controller Snodgrass, and published for the information of taxpayers. The total indebtedness, for which bonds have been issued, is $11,946,373 97. From this deduct $285,109 15, being the aggregate in the several sinking funds, and we have a net indebtedness of $11,661,264 82. Two per cent. of the Water loan is required to be retired each year, and an appropriation of $80,000 (on the $4,000,000 issued at the beginning of the year), has been made, but as the tax is not yet collected, the amount is not included in this statement, although it will reduce the debt to that extent.

The total valuation, as ascertained by the Board of Revision, is $172,000,000. The assessed value of the city property, for county purposes, is $155,000,000. The new Constitution limits the debt of cities to seven per cent. upon the assessed value of the property therein, and prohibits any new debt without the assent of the electors, at a public election. There is some dispute as to whether the assessed value, as found by the Board of Revision, or that ascertained by the triennial assessors, should be taken as a basis. It seems to us that the only legal basis is that of the triennial assessment. But it matters very little, under the showing of the Controller, which aggregate is taken, as the limit is so nearly reached under the higher figure that there is nothing left worth quarrelling over.

Let us see how the case stands: Seven per cent. on $155,000,000 would be $10,850,000—or an excess of $811,264 82 over the constitutional limit, supposing the county valuation to be the propet basis. If the aggregate assessment of the Board of Revision, ($172,000,000) be taken, the limit would be $12,040,000—leaving a margin of but $378,735 18. The occupation assessment, amounting to $20,000,000, is not included in either of the aggregates above given, but the personal property is embraced in each.

Further heavy issues of bonds are necessary to complete the water works, and street improvements begun under the Penn Avenue act before January 1st, and the question may well be asked, will further issues of bonds be legal? This is a grave question, but we will not stop now to discuss it.

There is no one who seems to have any correct idea as to the amount which will be required to finish the water works. When the question is asked, the answer generally is, "Two or three millions." It is as certain as anything can be, that the people will not vote for any further increase of the debt if the water works remain unfinished for a decade; so that the City Councils will have to husband the means at their disposal, and retrench in every possible way.

The taxes of the present year are high enough, and the people would be relieved to know that they are not to be increaied hereafter. All new improvements under the Penn Avenue act have been stopped by the court, and the further issue of bonds for street improvements will be stopped, except for work already under contract. Appended to the Controller's report is a statement of the estimated cost of these streets, with the amount of bonds sold, and the amount required to complete the work. The total amount required is $1,441,100; but as $430,000 of this sum is for the Butler street extension, which has been enjoined by the court, it need not be considered. There is still a fraction over $1,000,000 required, and how are the bonds to be issued? That's the question which stares the city authorities in the face.

Following is the statement of the Controller;

BONDED DEBT STATEMENT, JUNE 22, 1874.

Water Extension Loan Coupon Bonds	$2,125,000 00
Water Extension Loan Registered Bonds	2,288,900 00
Old Municipal Bonds, 1869	2,000 00
Old Municipal Bonds, 1886	64,000 00
Funded Debt Coupon Bonds, 1909	312,500 00
Funded Debt Registered Bonds, 1909	187,500 00
Funded Debt Registered Bonds, 1912	121,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Bonds, 1881	40,000 00
Lawrenceville Bonds	[illegible] 76
Fifth Avenue Property Bonds, 1877	65,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market House Bonds, 1880	25,000 00
Temporary City Loan	53,500 00
Fire Department Loan	200,000 00
City Building	260,000 00
Lawrenceville Warrants	8,455 05
Uncompromised Railroad Bonds	52,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds Coupon 4 per cent	376,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds Registered, 4 per cent	2,300 00
Compromised Railroad Scrip 4 per cent	185 31
Compromised Railroad Bonds Coupon 5 per cent	1,751,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds, Registered 5 per cent	47,900 00
Compromised Railroad Scrip 5 per cent	1,428 24
Sewerage Bonds, South Side	8,000 00
Pest House Certificate	40,000 00
Bonds under Penn Avenue Act	3,366,330 00
Paving Bonds issued since consolidation under borough act—	
Birmingham	5,282 53
Temperanceville	581,189 10
South Side indebtedness	455,009 68
Total bonded debt	$11,946,373 97

From the above, the following deductions are to be made:

Compromise Sinking Fund	$194,000 00
Penn Avenue Sinking Fund	63,354 69
Special Sinking Fund	16,632 46
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	5,597 13
Municipal Sinking Fund	4,470 32
Water Loan Sinking Fund	844 55
Total	$285,109 15

Leaving a net indebtedness of $11,661,264 82.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF STREETS UNDER PENN AVENUE ACT.

	Cost.	Bonds sold.	Amount requ'd.
Liberty avenue	$400,000	$368,300	$31,700
Bedford avenue	105,200	75,200	30,000
Butler street No. 1	160,000	124,000	36,000
Butler street No. 2 (enjoined by court)	430,000	......	430,000
Brownsville	150,000	72,600	77,400
Carson, Main and Chestnut	170,600	110,600	60,000
Ellsworth	170,000	100,000	70,000
Forbes street No. 1	428,100	258,100	170,000
Fifth avenue	450,000	414,000	36,000
Hiland avenue No. 1	150,500	119,500	31,000
Hiland avenue No. 2	75,000	42,000	33,000
Lincoln avenue	182,200	152,200	30,000
Main street No. 2	38,400	23,400	15,000
Second avenue	350,000	198,000	152,000
Soho, Emmett and Wadsworth	100,000	100,000	......
Stanton	317,000	218,000	99,000
Thirty-third street	155,900	130,900	25,000
Webster avenue	75,200	25,200	50,000
Wylie avenue	110,110	110,110	......
Total amount required			$1,441,100

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee---About Colored Representatives---Committees Appointed.

The County Republican Executive Committee for 1874-'5 held its first meeting Wednesday afternoon, Jacob Reese, Chairman, presiding. The attendance was quite large and after the call of the roll the Chairman presented the resignation of Mr. Frank P. Case, one of the secretaries for several years past, who retires on account of private duties.

The resignation was accepted and on motion of Mr. C. L. Magee, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring Secretary for past services.

Mr. J. H. Miller was appointed Secretary, vice Mr. Case resigned.

It was stated by Mr. Magee that by a clerical error, the names of David Beck and Robert Graham, members from the Tenth ward had been omitted.

Mr. J. H. Loomis, a colored member, obtained the floor and said that he had carefully scanned the published list of members and had failed to find the name of a single colored man on any of the committees, except the Committee at Large, which is composed exclusively of colored men, and so far as he knew there were no duties attached to it. He considered it an empty honor, and, speaking in behalf of the colored men, said if they could not be treated as men, they did not want on any of the committees. On the Committee at Large he found the names of good and true colored Republicans, men who had worked hard and faithfully for their party, and they were rewarded with insignificant positions where there would be nothing to do.

Mr. Reese and Mr. Magee both explained that the committee was an important one. Mr. Pulpress of Allegheny said he had no aversion to being made the recipient of positions of some honor but that he was always ready and willing to work for the advancement of the interests of the party.

Mr. Isaac Morton, also a colored member, said that inasmuch as he was a member of the Committee at Large he would consider himself a member of all the committees and act accordingly. When the Finance Committee met he would be present and take part in its deliberations as though he belonged to it, and would follow the same course as to other committees. Being at large he felt at liberty to attend all meetings and would do it. The gentleman's really humorous speech was heartily applauded. The matter was further discussed and finally dropped with the understanding that it would be attended to by the committee of nine on revision.

On motion of Mr. Negley the Chairman was instructed to appoint the usual sub-committees and announce them at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

SINGULAR CASE.

Remarkable Restoration from Insanity.

Fourteen years ago Mr. —— was the American partner of a large firm doing business on both sides of the Atlantic. He was a hard worker, and trade rapidly increased in the United States under his management. His European partners thought the world of him. But suddenly, one day, without any warning or premonition whatever, he became stark mad. Before night he was raving, and upon the following week he was removed to the Litchfield (Conn.) Insane Asylum. He was very soon classed among the "incurables." Time passed on; his friends, most of them, ceased to visit him, and had apparently forgotten the unfortunate man. Never once had he given any evidence of returning reason, but, on the contrary, as each year came and went, he grew seemingly more confirmed in his dementia. The other day some of the attendants were somewhat surprised and amused when Mr. —— came toward them as they were standing in a group and exclaimed: "I am restored to my senses again and want to get out of this place." At the same time he indited the following dispatch to the senior member of the firm when he lost his reason, directing it to London, England: "I am sane again—come over and meet me." Inasmuch as the laying claim to sanity is one of the marked indications of insanity among patients, the attendants thought nothing of the requests of the man. He continued, however, to push them so persistently and manifested such striking indications of returning reason that the physicians were finally called and held a consultation. They decided that the man was sane. To make a long story short, he was subsequently released. The withheld dispatch to his old partner was forwarded. It found him in Europe. He came over to this country to meet the restored lunatic. The latter found that his interest in the business, which had never been disposed of, had increased from $200,000 to $500,000. He at once resumed his place as an active member of the firm, and what is both remarkable and valuable, the memory of everything transpiring just before his calamity came upon him is as fresh with him as though the events transpired but yesterday. He jokingly alludes to his long period of forced retirement from the world, observing that it was probably the best thing for him, inasmuch as he would probably have engaged in some speculations and lost all his money, instead of being worth more than twice as much as he was when prostrated with insanity.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

No Faction Fighting—A Vote of Thanks to W. D. Moore—The County Nominations—The Resolutions—Col. Jas. H. Hopkins Nominated for Congress in the 22d District—Nomination Postponed for the 23d District.

The Democratic conventions announced to be held yesterday, took place at the Court House according to programme. The attendance was very large, many of those present having been called out, apparently, by the hope that the faction war would culminate in a peculiarly lively row. As will be seen, these were doomed to disappointment, as the ruling voice of the occasion was raised for peace.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first convention assembled in District Court room No. 2, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Orphans' Court, District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, County Commissioner, and Director of the Poor.

A little after ten o'clock Mr. W. D. Moore called the convention to order, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I presume a majority of the delegates are in the room, and as I have business to attend to in the Quarter Sessions, I hope you will excuse me for not waiting longer. I hope, to-day, to see in this convention, notwithstanding the accounts of newspaper reporters, and notwithstanding the amount of real personal difficulties that may exist among some members, privately, of the Democratic party, at least an endeavor on the part of all the gentlemen present, who have any interest in the prosperity and triumph of the Democratic party, not to give to the enemy an opportunity to ridicule us. I, for one, shall not do that, if I can prevent it. [Applause.] There is a good opportunity, it would seem, to rescue at least some portion of the Legislature from the hands of our enemy. That can be done only in one way, and that is by sinking all private and personal hostilities for the good of the party, and in an earnest endeavor to put the best men in nomination for the places. [Applause.]

I do not desire to detain the Convention, and will, therefore direct Mr. Blair and Mr. Reil, secretaries, to call the list of precincts, and delegates will come forward and present their credentials.

THE ORGANIZATION.

After the roll had been called, the chair announced that the convention was now ready to effect a permanent organization.

J. H. Hopkins moved that John H. Bailey, Esq., be elected permanent Chairman.

The name was received with applause and the gentlemen was elected by a acclamation.

Upon taking his seat, Mr. Bailey thanked the convention for this mark of confidence, and congratulated the convention on the untiring zeal with which the Democracy of this county had maintained their principles and organization. After congratulating Chairman Moore for the auspicious opening of the convention he said that the indications were that the zeal and untiring devotion of the Democracy would not be in vain, and that the era of misrule, national state and local, was drawing to an end. Our duty is plain. It is to select such men as will deserve success even if they do not triumph at the polls. [Applause.]

The chairman then announced that the next business in order was the election of Vice Presidents.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected by acclamation: Hon. John B. Guthrie, M. N. Patterson, John P. Heisel, Col. S. McKelvey and Thomas Donnelly.

On motion, the gentlemen acting as secretaries were continued as permanent secretaries, Mr. N. S. Reno being added.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Uzziah Stewhrt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the several election districts represented in this convention, be requested to present the name of one man from their respective election districts, to serve as a member of the County Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

THANKS TO MR. MOORE.

At this point Mr. Keenan remarked that as the Convention was now organized, he moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Moore for the orderly, courteons and gentlemanly manner in which the Convention had been organized.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Keenan said that some parties outside had endeavored to get up a division and a quarrel between Mr. Moore and the Democratic party, but he had gone on and organized this Convention in a manner that would be useful to this Convention. He therefore thought it proper that the Convention should give expression to their sentiments in this manner.

MR. MOORE'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Moore was called upon to respond and coming forward he thanked the Convention for their confidence, and proceeded to say that he came into the Convention fully determined to let no personal differences between him and any members of the Democratic party influence his official action, or disturb the proceedings of the Convention. [Applause]. The prospect for a Democratic victory is more flattering now than at any time since I became identified with the Democratic party in this county. There is a wide spread and justly founded dissatisfaction among all classes of citizens at the administration of national, State and county officers. The dissatisfaction is not confined to Democrats, but is found among the best and purest of the Republican party. The people are waiting to see what kind of men you will put up to defeat the thieves and fools already nominated. They ask and desire, especially for legislative candidates, that you give them honest men whom the people can vote for and send to Harrisburg to purge the corruption there. We have such men here—men who for years have endured obloquy and defeat for the sake of our great principles. Nominate such men and you can go forward with the confident assurance of victory. The Democrats ought to remember the men who voted and worked against the new Constitution and let them severely alone. Act with the men who now have this ring by the throat, and who are endeavoring to save the people from the plunderers who have ruled here for ten years; make it your chief business to put good men on the ticket and vote for none but such, and all will be well.

After thanking the Convention for this renewed mark of confidence, the speaker remarked that wherever there was work to be done, if they called on him he would not be found wanting. [Applause and cries of good.]

The chair then appointed Messrs. Hopkins, Ford, Guthrie and Lofink a Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hay moved that the Convention now proceed to make nominations.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Keenan moved that the Convention adjourn until September without making nominations. He said there had not been sufficient time to discuss the merits of the candidates. He thought better men could be secured by September, and the adjournment would afford the opposition time to wrangle more over their own nominations. He concluded by moving that the Convention adjourn until the 1st day of September, at which time nominations shall be made.

After some discussion, Mr. C. B. Strain moved as an amendment, that the Convention proceed with the nominations, Mr. Hays having withdrawn his motion. After still further discussion, Mr. Strain's amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 to 71.

The chair announced that there was still a contest from the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and he appointed Messrs. Duffy, Keenan, Ballentine, J. Murray, Sr., and B. Patterson as a committee to investigate the matter.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Chair then announced that nominations were in order, and the following were made:

Judge of Orphans' Court—A. W. Foster, John M. McClowry.

District Attorney—J. K. P. Duff, Wm. Reardon.

Assistant District Attorney—J. F. Kildea, Morton Hunter, H. S. Floyd.

County Commissioner—James Irwin, George Carnahan, Jacob Lachelle.

Director of Poor—Lawrence Winzell, Chas. Bryson.

The name of Mr. Reardon was withdrawn from the list of candidates for District Attorney, and J. K. P. Duff, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Irwin also insisted upon withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for County Commissioner, and Mr. Lachelle was nominated by acclamation.

The list of nominees was further reduced by the withdrawal of the names of H. S. Floyd, nominated for Assistant District Attorney, and George Carnahan, named for Director of the Poor.

It was decided that the voting be done *viva voce*.

The Committee on Contested Seats here appeared and reported in favor of admitting Messrs. James A. McSwiggen and T. F. Farrel as delegates from the Sixth ward.

At this point the convention took a recess for one hour.

Afternoon Session.

Convention re-assembled at quarter past one o'clock.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the nominations for Judge of the Orphans' Court be opened in order to admit further nominations. The motion was carried, and Mr. Guthrie placed the name of Christopher Magee in nomination. On motion, the nominations then closed.

THE BALLOT.

The vote was then taken on the nomination of Judge of the Orphans' Court, Assistant District Attorney and Director of the Poor. The result was as follows:

For Judge of the Orphans' Court—A. W. Foster, 48 votes; Christopher Magee, 105 votes.

Assistant District Attorney—J. F. Gilden, 73 votes; Morton Hunter, 81 votes.

Director of the Poor—Lawrence Winchell, 10 votes; Charles Bryson, 41 votes.

The result was announced and on a motion, Messrs. Magee, Hunter and Bryson were unanimously declared the nominees for the offices named, they having received the highest number of the votes cast.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following as the report of that committee:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Allegheny county renew its earnest protest against the frauds which disfranchise, the corruption which dishonors, and the peculation and extravagance which oppress our community, our State and our nation.

Resolved, That the Republican party, for years having had unrestrained control of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the general, State and municipal governments, must bear the responsibility of bringing upon us all the evils of unsettled finances, prostrate commerce, suspended manufactures and ruinous taxation.

Resolved, That the Republican party has proved itself unworthy of public confidence, by the imbecility and corruptions which it has entrenched in official station, by the deception it has practiced upon the people from year to year, by promising reforms of confessed abuses, only to perpetuate the reckless career of profligacy by an odious, unprincipled ring.

Resolved, That the hitherto dominant party offers no relief from the oppressive, unequal and unjust taxes under which the people groan.

Resolved, That the Democratic party invites the co-operation of all men who desire to reinaugurate private virtue, with official purity, the strictest economy and integrity in all branches of government, the extirpation of all "leeches" from the public treasury, the reduction and fair distribution of taxation, the solid, permanent and honest financial policy, the protection and promotion of our local interests and the restoration of prosperity and happiness to all our people.

Resolved, That the Democratic party give its cordial support to the new Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and its beneficient reforms, and desire to see it maintained in its integrity.

Resolved, That the efficient and capable ticket this day nominated is worthy of the united and hearty support of all good citizens, and we pledge our earnest efforts for its elec-

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... County Convention the convention for nominating a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-second district, was called to order in the same room.

The Convention was organized by the election of John H. Bailey for chairman, and James O'Neill and Uzziah Stewart for secretaries.

When the delegates had handed in their credentials Mr. Keenan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet at this place on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Keenan said that one good reason for adjourning over is that there is an independent Republican candidate in the field. His friends are about to get up a tax-payers' convention to endorse him. They are discussing this subject of taxation in a way [illegible] ever been discussed before, and in s[illegible] way as he thought would bring suppor[t] not only for legislative offices, but for Congressional. The whole question of "rings" will be brought up in such a way as will, as some Republicans say, "wipe out the Republican party so that there will not be a grease spot left." Mr. Howard, the independent Republican candidate is doing effective service with the people, and he did not think it politic for the Democracy to put a candidate in the field now.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution lost by a vote of 43 to 50.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were then made for Congress: James H. Hopkins, Thomas Donnelly and B. C. Sawyer.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: James H. Hopkins, 74 votes; Thomas Donnelly, 16 votes.

The nomination of Mr. Hopkins was then made unanimous.

A committee was appointed to escort Mr. Hopkins to the Convention. His appearance was greeted with applause, and he made a brief speech of acknowledgment.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

At the same time the convention to nominate a candidate for Congres from the Twenty-third district (Allegheny), assemcled in Common Pleas Court Room, No. 1.

Commodore Rodgers was chosen to preside and Messrs. Lare and Reno were made secretaries.

Mr. W. H. Reel made a motion to the effect that the convention adjourn till September 1st. The discussion that ensued on this motion was prolonged and excited. At last a vote on the motion was taken by calling the roll, and the vote stood: 34 for adjournment to 26 against. The convention was therefore declared adjourned.

The Democratic Conventions were resumed yesterday morning, and the last of them were held last evening. As on the first day, they were of a harmonious character. Following is report of the proceedings:

SENATORIAL—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The delegates to this Convention assembled in Allegheny City Hall at ten o'clock yesterday morning. John Swan was called to the chair, Joseph Lofinck was chosen Vice President, and D. H. Williams Secretary.

After the election of Malcolm Hay, Esq., as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, the question of adjourning or nominating came up.

By a vote of 10 to 17 it was agreed to adjourn until September 2d. The Convention then adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

This convention, called for the purpose of nominating a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention from the Forty-third Senatorial district, met in District Court room No. 2, at 10 o'clock, and on motion of D. O. Barr, Esq., John H. Callahan was called to the chair, and Messrs. Charles F. Anderson and A. F. Keating were chosen Secretaries. The credentials received, a delegate nominated D. O. Barr, Esq., Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention from the Forty-third district, which nomination was adopted by aclation. The Convention then adjourned.

SENATORIAL—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

After the adjournment of the Forty-third District Convention, the Senatorial Convention for the Forty-fourth district was called to order in the same room. The Convention organized with Christopher Magee as Chairman, and Messrs. John T. Fulwood and Jesse Sill as Secretaries. After the credentials had been presented the Convention took a recess for an hour.

On the reassembling of the Convention Mr. Carson nominated John B. Guthrie. Another delegate nominated Wm. D. Moore, Esq., and the nominations being closed, a *viva voce* vote was taken resulting as follows: Guthrie 16; Moore, 5. The election of Mr. Guthrie was made unanimous.

Mr. Carson then made a motion that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for State Senator. John Routh and Daniel McCready were nominated, Routh receiving 19 votes and McCready 2. The nomination of Mr. Routh was made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

SENATORIAL—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

This district comprises the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers, Mansfield, the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findley, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Scott and Stowe.

The convention assembled in Salisbury Hall, South Side, at ten o'clock. John Murray, Esq., of the Thirtieth ward, was chosen chairman. J. W. Patterson, F. A. Zeiffl and John Conrad were chosen Vice Presidents. Frank Loughran and P. Foley were selected as secretaries. The temporary officers were, on motion, elected as permanent officers of this convention.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. W. Patterson, Barnes, Ford, Dr. Blackburn, J. Stephenson and Dr. O'Brien as a Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Foley stated that the name of James Salisbury, Esq., had been mentioned in connection with the nomination of State Senator, but he would say that the gentleman was not a candidate for any office. The speaker then nominated Dr. E. A. Wood for the position.

Dr. Wood was then nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Fox, Deputy Mayor John P. Heisel was elected by acclamation as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Maj. Patterson submitted the following as the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily indorse the resolutions passed at the County Convention yesterday, and that we pledge the Democracy of the Forty-fifth Senatorial District to give the county ticket our earnest and warm support.

Resolved, That the candidate nominated by this Convention for Senator in this district is worthy of the support of the votes of the district irrespective of party proclivities.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE—FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Legislative Convention of the Fourth district met in the Select Council chamber a little after ten o'clock. Mr. N. P. Sawyer presided, and Messrs. R. W. Guthrie and W. C. Kerr were chosen Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for the Legislature: J. M. Carson and S. F. Patterson, from the East End and J. P. Thornton, Joseph Hays and Domenec Ihmsen.

Messrs. Carson and Patterson were chosen by acclamation. The name of Domenec Ihmsen was then withdrawn, and Messrs. J. R. Thornton and Joseph Hays were chosen by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate delegates to the State Convention, and Messrs. T. G. O'Leary, J. P. Cunningham, S. C. McCandless, John Hirsh, Charles Mehlig and P. Foley were placed in nomination. A *viva voce* vote was taken and Messrs. O'Leary, Cunningham, Mehlig and Foley elected as delegates.

The nominations were made unanimous and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LEGISLATIVE—NO. 10.

This Convention assembled at half-past ten in Common Pleas Court room No. 1. Daniel McCurdy was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Mater, of McKeesport, was appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of two candidates for the Legislature for the country districts, north and between the rivers, and the election of two delegates to the State Convention.

Messrs. Daniel McCurdy, of Forward township, and Edward Erchenlaub, of Etna, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

The following gentlemen were then chosen candidates for the Legislature: Gotleib Ludwig, of Glendale; S. P. Large, of Elizabeth borough.

Mr. Ludwig was nominated and the convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE—NO. 11.

This Convention, called to nominate two Assemblymen from the country district south of the rivers, and two delegates to the State Convention, met in the same room as Convention No. 3, on the adjournment of that convention. There were only five delegates in the convention. Andrew Large, Esq., presided, and Jacob Leachelle, Esq., acted as secretary.

David Rogers, of Mansfield, Andrew Large, of Mifflin, and Jerome S. Bonett, of Chartiers, were nominated for Assembly, Mr. Rogers receiving four votes, Mr. Large three, and Mr. Bonett two.

Messrs. Rogers and Large were then unanimously declared the nominees.

Messrs. J. S. Bonett and Henry Large were then chosen delegates to the State Convention by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned.

Legislative Convention No. 2.

The delegates to Legislative Convention No. 2, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, assembled last evening in the Court House, and was called to order by Thomas F. Keating, of the First ward, who nominated Marion H. Markle, of the Second ward, as Chairman, and Jno. C. Barr, of the Eighth ward, as Secretary.

These officers were unanimously elected.

Charles Anderson, of the Fourth ward, moved that the business of nominating be postponed for one week.

Mr. Wiegand, of the Third ward, moved that the Convention adjourn until this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose named.

A discussion arose on the question. Mr. Barr favored postponement for one month, and that the best candidates possible be obtained.

A vote being taken, Mr. Wiegand's motion was carried by a vote of 4 to 3.

Mr. Stokeley, of the Seventh ward, then moved that the meeting be held this evening at the St. Charles Hotel. Carried.

Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE—FIRST DISTRICT.

The delegates of the First Legislative district composed of the eleven wards of Allegheny city, met at City Hall, Allegheny, at 7 o'clock last evening, when Malcolm Hay, Esq., was called upon to preside and Mr. J. S. Miller elected Secretary. Every election precinct was represented.

On motion the convention proceeded to vote for three representative delegates to State Convention by ballot. There were no nominations made, and each delegate was requested to write on a slip the names of those for whom he desired to vote, and which were deposited in a hat. Upon counting the ballot the following had a majority of the votes cast, and were declared the delegates, viz.: Capt. Jas. H. Stewart, Capt. W. S. Reno and Jos. S. Lare.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, on its dissolution, shall reassemble and organize a City Executive Committee for the purpose of conducting the business and carrying on the campaigns of the Democratic party in the most efficient and orderly manner, and under recognized authority, in the city of Allegheny.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention shall act for the present, as the officers of said committee, and that the Chairman shall appoint such additional members as he may deem fit, on the suggestion of the members now present from the respective wards.

Resolved, That in addition to the membership of the present Convention, two additional members be appointed from each election district.

On motion the Convention adjourned to reassemble in City Hall on September 2nd, at 7½ P. M., to nominate three candidates for the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE—THIRD DISTRICT.

The delegates to this Convention, composed of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, met at the Ralston school house.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter to eight o'clock, and on motion of Patrick White, Alderman C. O'Donnell was called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert Liddell was elected Secretary.

Mr. Patrick White nominated Mr. Peter Zern for Assembly, when on motion of James Gleason, the nominations were closed.

[O]n motion, Mr. Zern was then nominated by [accl]amation.

[Mr.] Gleason nominated John H. Callahan for [delegate] to the State Convention.

[On mot]ion the nominations were closed, and [Mr. Callaha]n was nominated by acclamation.

[Mr. Callahan m]ade a few remarks in acknow[ledgment of the] honor, and the Convention ad-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh is quiet, with no new features to report. Many of the banks say they are carrying as heavy lines of discounts as their means will justify, while others of them report money superabundant.

With the active movement in the wool market now going on, the exchange market has grown easier, and we hear of no sales of Eastern drafts above par.

—There is considerable discussion going on as to the practical effect of the new Banking law upon the actual amount of currency in circulation.

Certainly Congress intended it for an inflation measure, inasmuch as it increases the legal tenders from $356,000,000 to $382,000,000. On the other hand it is claimed as a measure of contraction, for the reason that the Department has all along claimed the power to issue legal tenders up to $400,000,000. This bill at once strikes off $18,000,000 of what the Department calls its "reserve."

Section 6 is as follows:

"That the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve."

It will be seen that the "reserve" is abolished, yet it must not be understood that the Treasury is thereby restricted as to the amount of "balance" that may be kept, for if such should be the interpretation of section 6 the Treasury would not be permitted to hold a single dollar. Clearly the bill leaves the amount of "balance" to be retained in the Treasury to the discretion of its chief. Therefore, since it has always been claimed by the President and by Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson that a large reserve was necessary for the safe and easy working of the department, it is reasonable to expect that with the $18,000,000 stricken out of existence, and no longer a fund subject to draft for contingencies, the department will henceforth be compelled to keep in hand a "balance" instead of a "reserve."

—A Philadelphia letter gives the following *resume* of the condition of the wool market:

The market exhibits no new features. The receipts of new wool have been steady, and most of the houses have been kept busy in caring for their shipments. One or two firms have recalled their traveling agents from the West, as it is found that the ideas of farmers and Western men generally are so high as to render safe purchases impossible at present. Reliable advices from Ohio report transactions at 45c, with the tendency to advance to 47c; but it is improbable that anything above 45c can be sustained, the outlook favoring even a lower figure. A few parties having orders to fill have been free buyers, and have, to a large extent, assisted in inflating Western ideas; but the great bulk of the wool trade, having practically tested the desirability of doing business for glory, do not feel disposed to take up new wools at figures which must net a loss to the manufacturer, no matter how promising the immediate prospects for speculative trading.

In point of fact, however, there is not a particle of speculation in any branch of the wool business, and the most sanguine are sufficiently sensible to see that a known absence of legitimate consumptive demand must be more than an offset for asserted scarcity of domestic staple.

Whether or not 45c for choice wool is sufficient, on the average of years, to pay the farmer for the cost of production, is quite another question. Probably it is not enough. But, be it remembered, the relation of demand to supply is the temporary regulator of value. And if we base an argument on cost of production (understood to mean reproduction), we shall have to wait until next season for practical results. If we don't pay the farmer enough for his wool this Summer, we shall doubtless have cheap mutton and dear wool next year; but in the meanwhile who is going to be so philantropic as to buy wool *merely* for the sake of encouraging its growtd on American soil?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 24, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	111¼	111⅜	111⅜	111½	111⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	117⅛	117⅞	....	....	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	....	....	121¾
5-20's, 1862	114½	114¼	....	....	114¼
5-20's, 1864	117¼	117	....	....	117
5-20's, 1865	118¼	118	....	....	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅛	120⅛	....	....	120⅛
5-20's, 1867	121¼	121	....	....	121
5-20's, 1868	121	121¼	....	....	120¾
10-40's	114⅜	114¼	....	....	114¼
10-40's, coupons	114¼	114	....	....	114
Currency 6's	115⅜	115½	....	....	....
New 5 per cent	114¼	114	....	....	114⅛
Registered, 1867	116⅜	116⅝	....	....	116⅝
Western Union Tel.	74½	....	74¾	....	74⅞
Pacific Mail	44½	44½	44½	44	44⅛
Adams Express	....	107	....	107	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	78	....	78½	....
American Express	....	60½	....	61	....
United States Express	....	70¼	....	71	....
New York Central	99¾	99¾	99	99¼	....
Erie	31⅛	30⅝	30⅜	30	30⅜
Michigan Central	....	74	....	74	....
Michigan Southern	73⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74½	74⅛
Illinois Central	....	95	....	96	....
Cleve. and Pitts	....	87⅛	....	87⅛	....
Chicago & Northw'n	41¼	....	41⅜	42⅛	41¼
Do. preferred	....	59⅞	60	59	60
Rock Island	....	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98
St. Paul, common	....	38⅛	38	38⅜	....
Wabash, common	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Fort Wayne	....	93¼	....	93	....
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	25⅜	....	....	25½
Union Pacific	27½	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27
Chicago and Alton	....	101	....	102	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	⅜	....	....	....
Harlem	....	126	....	126⅛	....
Tenn. State bonds, old	....	....	79⅛	....	79⅛
Do. new	....	....	79⅛	....	79⅛
South Carolinas, April	....	....	18½	....	17
South Carolinas, July	....	....	18½	....	18
Missouri 6's	....	....	97	....	97⅛

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49⅝	....
Pennsylvania scrip	102¼	....
Reading	57¼	....
United Railroad Companies N. J.	122¼	122½
Oil Creek	4½	....
Lehigh Valley	61½	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	80	....
Central Transportation Company	....	45
Empire	....	54
Panhandle 7s	66	....

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls, Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@ ⅝	½@ ¾
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2½	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2½
Harlem	2½@3	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3½
Rock Island	1½@2½	2 @3
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	1½@2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C.	1½@2	2½@3
Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares		$6 25
Our commission buyins straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874.

The trade movement to-day was rather light. Wholesale grocers did a moderate business. The produce and commission men did a fair trade in green truck, the grain dealers were moderately active, and the bacon and provision houses did a fair trade. Generally speaking business men were not pressed by business to such a degree that they were not able to note the extreme heat of the day, or to comment thereanent.

We did not note many changes of importance. The only ones worth mentioning were, a slight advance in ear corn, and an upward feeling in wheat. In other respects, values have preserved a notable steadiness, not only since yesterday, but for several days past.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,066	Cheese, bxs	150
Corn, sks	170	Oats, sks	859
Butter, pkgs	28	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Bacon, tcs	210	Potatoes, bush	350

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,596	6,874	16,470
Apples, bbls	63	..	63
Cheese, bxs	1,610	688	2,298
Corn, sks	1,535	522	2,057
Wheat, sks	3,857	2,190	6,047
Barley, sks	....	....	....
Rye, sks	969	186	1,135
Oats, sks	14,608	8,423	23,031
Butter, pkgs	147	163	310
Bacon, pcs	1,313	1,250	2,563
Bacon, tcs	991	738	1,726

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The trade movement in the grain market to-day was only moderate, although there is an upward tendency in prices. Wheat is firmer and there is considerable inquiry. An out of town dealer yesterday bought up nearly all of the inferior quality of red winter wheat that there was in market. We quote No. 1 red winter $1 36@1 40 ⅌ bushel; No. 2, $1 30@1 35; amber and white $1 40@1 45. Corn is in good demand, especially choice yellow ear; inferior corn is not wanted. We quote at 81@84c for prime yellow ear—we note a sale at 84c, which is considered rather an outside price. Shelled corn is more plenty and rules from 76 to 78c. Oats are steady and firm at 60@61c for white, 58@59c for mixed. Rye is steady at $1 00@1 05 ⅌ bushel. Barley is nominal and unchanged. The following table, comparing the receipts of grain for the past two weeks with the two weeks preceding, shows a total falling off of over fifty per cent.:

	June 10 to 24. Bushels.	May 27 to June 10. Bushels.
Wheat	15,117	24,312
Corn	5,142	33,310
Barley	....	690
Rye	2,837	2,567
Oats	57,577	113,002
Total	80,673	173,881

We note sales in round lots as follows:

3 cars wheat, fancy red winter	$1 43
1 car wheat, inferior red winter	1 30
1 car wheat, inferior red winter	1 33
2 cars wheat, inferior red winter	1 35
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	84c
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	83c
½ car shelled, in sacks	78c
4 cars shelled corn, low mixed	74c
5 cars oats mixed western	59c

Sales in a jobbing way and to country trade were rather light at prices 2@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade in round lots of flour to-day, the market was rather dull. We note sales of 100 barrels baker's flour at $6 75; 200 barrels do, a grade lower, at $6 50. The jobbing trade was fairly active, with prices fully maintained. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ⅌ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ⅌ bbl. Prices of city mills flour are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 80; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off ⅌ bbl. The receipts for the past two weeks are 2,320 bbls in excess of the two weeks preceding.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote at $23 00@24 00 ⅌ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; common to good $20 00@21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ⅌ ton. We note the sale of 1 car rye straw at $15 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—There is a better inquiry for mill feed, and the supply to-day was rather light. We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ cwt.; middlings $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ⅌ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market for butter continues dull and weak with a large supply of solid packed and inferior grades. Choice yellow butter is rather scarce, and in moderately good inquiry at 15@17c ⅌ ℔ good to prime; 10@13c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ⅌ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ⅌ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live, spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ⅌ pair as to size—market good.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and prices are steady. We quote Ohio factory at 13½@14c; Western Reserve dairy at 11@12c. Receipts for the past two weeks 2,398 boxes.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ⅌ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ⅌ ℔; choice peaches 13c ⅌ ℔; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—The supply is good with a fair demand at 17c ⅌ doz. for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ⅌ ℔ 73c; No. 2 ⅌ ℔ 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@35c ⅌ ℔; old stock 10@15c ⅌ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ⅌ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ⅌ box.

POTATOES—There are not many old potatoes left in the market; what there are are being slowly worked off at $1 10@1 20 ⅌ bushel from store; on track they can be bought from 95c@$1 05 ⅌ bush. New potatoes are in good supply and sell freely at $5 00 ⅌ barrel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in light supply, and not much inquiry. Quotations are at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ barrel.

GROCERIES.

Trade in groceries was only moderately active to-day, with unchanged quotations. Coffees are firm and active. Sugars are irregular but not quotably changed. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees. ⅌ ℔.		Oolong	25 @ 85
Fancy	25½c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24½c	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	23 c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gal.
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@88c
Java	33 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	28½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10⅛c	*Rice.*	⅌ ℔.
Standard C	10⅛c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11⅜c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9½c	Rangoon	@ 8c
American extra C	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Tea.		Layers, ⅌ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentias, ⅌ ℔	13@14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts for the past two weeks are rather light, consisting of 2,563 pieces and 1,729 tierces. Trade is fairly active at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, ⅌ ℔, 14½c; shoulders, canvassed, ⅌ ℔, 9⅜c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔, 8¼c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11⅜c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ⅌ ℔, 12¼; refined for summer use, in tierces; do, 12⅜c; ½ bbls. do, 13⅛c. buckets, do, 13¾c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 14¼c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 15¼c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 15c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¾c.

FISH—The market for new fish is tolerably active, but there is little done in old fish, of which there are few in market. Prices are unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl	$31 00	Lake trout	$7 50
No. 1 mess do	26 00	White fish	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	23 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	19 00	Potomac herring, bbls	6 75
No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	3 63
Extra No. 2	17 50	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
No. 2 bay	16 00	Burling'n herring S. C., 50 in a box	1 75
New No. 3	14 25		
Georges codfish, ⅌ 100	6 50		
Medium do	5 00		

On hlf bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 13 ⅌ gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. Market dull and lower.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ⅌ ℔; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8¼@9c; shoulders 7@7⅜c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ⅌ gallon; summer 86@88c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ⅌ ℔ for prime and 6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—The market is very dull and there is nothing doing: Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4½c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $9 00 ⅌ bbl; XX $10 00 ⅌ bbl; India ale $11 00 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ⅌ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand. We note sales of Harl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c; ⅌ ℔.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ⅌ doz; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $26 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons, 11c; Eagle, 11c; Idaho, 10½c; Duquesne, 9½c; Magnolia, 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook, 10½c; Pittsburgh family, 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 40c; do 3 bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9@9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ⅌ ℔. Some houses are selling at prices ½c above these quotations.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ⅌ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ⅌ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $6 00 ⅌ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ⅌ ℔ and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ⅌ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 00½ ⅌ gall.

WOOL.

The wool market here continues unchanged. Although farmers were somewhat disposed to hold off for higher prices, there has been a pretty general movement of the ordinary grades of fleece wool. In this section a large proportion of the clip has been sold. That which is still unsold remains generally in the hands of farmers who are able to hold it, for higher prices. We quote as follows:

Combing	50@ c	Fine fleece	43@44c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Medium	40@42c
Pulled wools	30@35c	Common fleece	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* says of the wool market in that section: The local wool market continues dull and depressed, there still being a difference of about five cents between buyers and sellers. As a result of this condition of affairs, comparatively little wool is changing hands. A Pittsburgh buyer has made some purchases in the Cross Creek region at fifty cents. Mr. Robert Wylie has paid forty-five to forty-seven cents, but his purchases have not been large. Other purchasers are paying about the same rates. From the eastern end of this county we have reports that several farmers have sold their clips at forty-five cents. Some lots have been sold in Washington on private terms; but the market has scarcely opened sufficiently to establish prices.

Mr. Lemuel Baker, of Ten Mile, Washington county, Pennsylvania, sends to the *Reporter* the following statement of the prices he has received for his clip each year for the past twenty-six years: June 16th, 1849, 32c; June 21st, 1850, 35c; June 5th, 1851, 40c; June 26th, 1852, 36c; June 10th, 1853, 55c; June 16th, 1854, 40c; June 9th, 1855, 40c; June 9th, 1856, 43c; June 20th, 1857, 52c; June 26th, 1858, 38¼c; June 5th, 1859, 52c; June 29th, 1860, 52c; September 3d, 1861, 29c raised to 40c in a short time; June 30th, 1862, 46c; October 7th, 1863, 69c; July 20th, 1864, $1 00; October 21st, 1865, 75c; June 23d, 1866, 60c; September 28th, 1867, 50c; June 29th, 1868, 46c; July 13th, 1869, 45c; June 17th, 1870, 43c; June 13th, 1871, 50c; July 13th, 1872, 65c; July 2d, 1873, 45c; June 20th, 1874, 46½c. Eighteen times out of twenty-six, he sold in June, and on an average did as well as those who held over.

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following were the ruling prices at retail for the various articles of family consumption, on the market this morning:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	20 @25 c
Beef, round steak, ⅌ ℔	15 c
Beef rib roast	18 @20 c
Fresh mutton, ⅌ ℔	10 @15 c
Mutton chops, ⅌ ℔	20 c
Spring lamb, ⅌ ℔	15 @20 c
Fresh veal, ⅌ ℔	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ⅌ ℔	10 @12½c
Corned beef, ⅌ ℔	10 @12½c
Ham, ⅌ ℔	15 c
Sugar cured shoulders, ⅌ ℔	12 c
Pickled pork, ⅌ ℔	10 c
Dried beef, ⅌ ℔	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ⅌ ℔	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ⅌ ℔	12½c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	15 c

FISH.

Lake fish, ⅌ ℔	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ⅌ ℔	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ⅌ ℔	10 c
Herring, ⅌ ℔	6 c
Bass, ⅌ ℔	12 c
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	12 c

POULTRY.

Spring chickens, ⅌ pair	50 @75 c
Old chickens, ⅌ pair	70 @80 c

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Lemons, ⅌ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ⅌ doz	50 c
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	12 @15 c
Pineapples, apiece	25 @30 c
Cherries, ⅌ quart	12½@15 c
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	8 @10 c
Green Currants, ⅌ quart	@10 c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ⅌ half peck	35 @40 c
Potatoes, old, ⅌ half peck	25 c
New onions, ⅌ doz	40 c
Radishes, ⅌ doz	50 c
Cabbages, ⅌ head	10 c
Rhubarb, ⅌ doz	40 c
Green peas, ⅌ half peck	25 c
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	40 c
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	75 c
Tomatoes, ⅌ bx	50 c
Asparagus, ⅌ doz	50 c
Beets, ⅌ bunch	12½@15 c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$13 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
IX, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	14 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—The live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, June 24, was considered by dealers one of the best had for some time. The run of cattle suited for the Eastern markets has been fair, whilst the common grades, from all points of the compass, and of every variety and description, were heavy and in excess of the demand. The market opened up on Monday rather dull, and few sales were made of either cattle, hogs or sheep. On Tuesday there was a brisker feeling, and local buyers made a considerable number of purchases, which had the effect of enlivening the market to a good degree. On Wednesday the market fairly opened up, both Eastern and local buyers being in full attendance. This morning the market opened with the same feeling that pervaded yesterday, and doubtless large sales of stock will be made near the close of the day.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following comprises the arrivals of stock for the week ending Wednesday, June 24, together with the previous week, ending June 17:

THIS WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	816	5,229	1,200
Friday	1,494	7,047	500
Saturday	391	1,312	1,200
Sunday	1,564	11,025	2,900
Monday	1,224	175	1,000
Tuesday	1,411	4,462	6,900
Wednesday	1,564	3,937	5,500
Total this week	8,564	33,188	19,200

LAST WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,037	4,200	1,000
Friday	2,261	525	200
Saturday	476	2,450	400
Sunday	1,598	7,175	3,100
Monday	1,054	3,062	600
Tuesday	1,564	2,712	3,500
Wednesday	1,071	2,187	3,400
Total last week	9,021	18,031	12,000

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Weighed.

Below we give tables showing the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed for this week and the one previous, which will be interesting for comparison:

CATTLE.

	Last week.	This week.
Wednesday	688	495
Thursday	368	382
Friday	45	178
Saturday	32	71
Monday	163	262
Tuesday	954	1,397
Wednesday	888	1,149
Total	3,138	3,934

HOGS.

Wednesday	498	185
Thursday	2,536	1,189
Friday	2,150	859
Saturday	397	1,424
Monday	2,252	2,319
Tuesday	1,136	1,618
Wednesday	1,900	2,315
Total	10,838	9,904

SHEEP.

Wednesday	2,237	2,500
Thursday	420	1,043
Friday	420	413
Saturday	196	997
Monday	150	1,113
Tuesday	3,693	6,122
Wednesday	3,000	5,000
Total	10,038	17,208

We deem it useless to make extended remarks as to condition of the market. Suffice it to say that it is satisfactory to all parties concerned, with perhaps an exception here and there, among dealers in sheep. There were quite a large number of milch cows offered for sale which being represented as good milkers found ready sale at $40 to $60. There were also a fair supply of good calves in the market which were readily purchased at 5¼@5¾c ⅌ ℔. There were an extra number of bulls offered for sale, the ruling price being $4 50 ⅌ cwt. From present appearances the stock in the pens will be sold ere the close of the week, unless, indeed, the arrivals to-day and to-morrow, should prove extraordinarily heavy, which is not likely. The full and complete list of sales given below of stock made during the week ending Wednesday evening, June 24, will serve to show the ruling prices of the market. We may state that good fat cattle suitable for the Eastern market were from 10 to 15c. better than last week, hogs about the same, and sheep a shade lower.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	4,260	$6 40	10	9,830	$6 20
4	4,370	6 40	20	20,000	5 20
18	20,440	5 75	19	19,830	5 75
17	21,170	6 00	17	20,470	6 15
20	20,200	4 70	22	19,990	6 15
3	3,500	6 00	3	3,969	6 00
4	4,990	6 62	17	20,850	5 12
3	3,110	5 75	8	10,090	6 00
14	14,310	5 65	16	20,680	6 40
15	16,710	5 10	15	17,580	5 25
18	17,940	5 30	34	39,160	6 12
17	20,780	6 30	3	4,010	6 50
18	21,230	5 50	18	21,800	6 05
6	7,850	6 37	32	39,510	6 37
18	16,480	5 12	69	84,020	6 30
18	18,780	5 90	36	40,090	6 15
16	16,290	5 50	34	42,460	6 30
18	17,790	5 12			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	19,840	$6 50	13	15,370	$5 95
15	20,350	6 12	12	12,370	5 55
7	7,040	5 55	11	9,544	4 87
11	9,850	4 87	18	19,400	5 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2 cows	2,040	$4 50	13	13,470	$5 85
1 bull	1,750	4 50	18	21,000	6 00
13	12,500	5 00	4	2,720	4 50
6	6,150	5 25	37	38,970	6 30
22	30,930	5 30	17	18,370	5 65
16	20,510	6 10	18	21,750	6 10
38	44,410	6 15	30	42,050	6 55
19	18,880	6 10	19 Tex	17,530	5 00
19 Tex	17,840	5 10	19 Tex	18,290	5 00
17	20,460	6 25	32	40,830	6 35
20	18,600	5 35	30	44,660	6 70
20	22,800	6 12	19	21,800	6 12
17	20,720	6 12	18	12,690	6 00
18	21,070	5 90	16	18,980	5 85

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
39	41,460	$6 25	6	5,930	$5 62
20	17,530	5 62	41	40,780	6 00
1	1,050	4 62	69	79,750	5 75
12	14,890	5 00	4	4,590	5 40
17	20,340	6 00	34	42,280	6 37
28	41,380	6 37	13	12,100	4 60
5	5,600	5 62	2	2,120	5 20
6	6,570	5 10	33	39,030	6 15
51	62,170	6 25	17	14,190	4 50
18	21,080	5 87	1	1,590	4 00
43	35,450	4 37	34	37,450	5 85
20	22,500	6 00	16	20,150	6 25
1	1,000	4 50	1	930	4 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	19,640	$6 10	19	17,810	$4 20
19	18,230	4 00	6	6,580	5 12
4	4,480	6 00	4	4,400	5 30
4	4,640	6 40	15 bulls	19,510	5 00
2	2,430	6 75	65	84,830	6 37
67	65,350	4 62	4	5,080	6 70
104	81,520	3 00	18	21,340	6 35
72	61,410	3 90	18	17,420	5 60
15	20,520	6 45	17	20,250	5 90
6	7,510	5 75	12	8,220	4 00
18	22,730	6 50	38	42,610	6 25
41	38,280	4 55	18	19,990	6 30
18	20,040	6 37	1	1,190	6 30
20	22,500	5 90	7	7,840	6 00
7	7,350	6 05	48	51,350	6 00
2	1,540	5 00	17	20,150	5 60
36	42,290	5 95	19	19,680	4 15
20	20,220	5 65	38	38,430	4 75
33	31,820	5 50	2	2,460	4 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	7,600	$6 35	37	6160	$5 75
28	5,320	5 75	25	4,780	4 75
10	1,260	5 50	75	14,230	6 00
153	37,260	6 20	117	24,720	5 85
61	10,200	5 70	73	10,720	5 50
65	13,520	6 35	26	5,780	6 45
187	20,980	5 50	58	12,940	6 10
61	8,240	5 25	17	3,000	5 85
225	45,110	$6 10	217	33,160	$5 80
310	46,520	5 90	48	9,680	5 70
23	23,420	6 35	380	83,610	6 15
515	117,430	5 90	13	13,200	5 65
12	1,870	5 75	3	820	6 40
185	32,410	5 85	3	450	6 00
2	720				

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	24,070	$6 10	79	21,520	$6 00
12	1,970	6 75	119	19,890	5 90

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
82	22,140	$6 30	81	20,550	$6 25
82	20,640	6 20	259	68,650	6 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	53,445	$5 62	121	24,540	$5 70
104	25,280	5 90	95	24,210	6 10
99	24,260	6 10	2	1,040	4 00
115	20,240	5 85	118	25,790	6 05
242	[illegible]	6 35	168	42,670	6 10
110	21,550	6 00	104	22,400	6 10
95	22,670	6 10	117	27,030	6 15
131	42,600	5 95	98	20,880	6 00
68	20,780	6 30	61	8,240	5 12
209	46,800	6 10	14	2,730	5 90

WATSON & BRIGGS, SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
60	15,880	$6 25	93	18,960	5 75
47	8,002	5 55	13	2,888	5 55
143	18,770	5 20	22	3,950	5 20
109	18,260	5 70	133	23,890	5 95
258	44,430	5 70	112	23,470	6 00
99	22,850	6 20	151	27,440	5 85
145	22,840	5 75	113	[illegible]	5 75
503	107,830	6 10	97	22,640	6 30

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	530	$4 00	121	24,540	$5 70
30	5,340	5 62	1	430	4 00
103	19,980	5 70	267	69,160	6 40
88	22,330	6 50	119	29,340	6 10
37	6,160	5 75	28	5,320	5 75
13	2,460	5 75	2	320	4 00

[illegible]

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

615	54,460	$5 50	210	17,900	$4 85
151	16,320	4 60	161	13,069	3 75
99	7,140	4 00	400	9,700	5 25
111	7,850	3 50	207	17,140	4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 22, 1874.

REMARKS.

The weather is sultry—up in the 85's—which is not favorable to the sale of live stock for butchering purposes. And one strong reason why this is the case is the scarcity and high prices of ice. Butchers must, of necessity, use ice to prevent their meats from becoming tainted, and consequently unsalable, and the larger the quantity they carry the heavier will be the ice bills. Nor does the matter stop here. The consumer, if more is purchased than suffices for a single meal, must, to save the pius invest more ice. Hence butchers invest sparingly and consumers buy "by the meal," and all to save the price of ice.

UNSATISFACTORY.

The market to-day was much the same as that of last week, both as regards the quality and quantity of the stock offering, and the prices asked and obtained. The run of cattle by rail footed up 509, whilst the number driven in from East Liberty and the surrounding counties would swell the number to some 700.

THE MARKET.

The market was not fully satisfactory to either the shippers of stock from the West or the drovers from the surrounding counties. The complaint is that the rates demanded for live stock, particularly cattle, leaves no margin of profit when sold in this market. It requires about 60c ⅌ cwt. on cattle over and above the prices paid in Chicago to let the dealer out even, without a penny for his trouble.

Cattle.

There was some choice top beeves sold today at $7 25; but the great majority of the stock was the common grades and grassers. The latter class are coming in pretty freely, and for some time to come will constitute the cheap meat offered for sale—if there be such a thing to be found on butcher's counters.

Sheep.

We thought last week's run of sheep could not be beaten as regards numbers. But it was over topped to-day, being about 1,600, against 1,500 last week, and like last week embraced all the grades, from the common scallawag to the prime 90 to 100 ℔s ewe or wether. A large number would be left in the pens unsold.

Hogs.

Owing to the extreme warm weather, but few hogs were sent forward, not over 150 head. But even this number was fully up to the requirements of the trade. The retail hog trade for the Pittsburgh markets is for the time "played out."

Stock Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of cattle and sheep, as copied from the books in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Cars.	H'd.
J. Zigler	Chicago	1	19
P. Hartman	Chicago	1	19
M. Verner	Chicago	1	17
W. Rice	Chicago	1	16
W. Moonshine & Co.	Chicago	4	68
L. Keifer	Chicago	1	17
M. Krause	Chicago	1	20
Eli Katz	Chicago	1	16
Marks & Bro.	Chicago	1	17
Marks & Kahn	Chicago	1	17
Holmes L & Co.	Indianapolis	1	18
J. M. Unger	Canton	1	13
Hazlewood B. & N.	Mansfield	1	19
Head & Trimble	Orrville, O.	2	34
E. Buell	Orrville, O.	2	37
R. W. Whitney	Orrville, O.	1	20
G. Rightmyer	Orrville, O.	1	14
J. Meedy	E. Liberty	4	68
Greenwald & Kahn	Bellaire, O.	1	18
J. R. & B. Alsoop	Bellaire, O.	2	36
S. S. Tenney	Bellaire, O.	1	17
Total		30	509

SHEEP.

W. Thompson	Bellaire, O.	1	200
R. McCaslin	New Castle	1	195
Total		2	395

PRICES.

The prices, as we have before remarked, differed but little from those ruling last week, and we sum them up briefly, as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra prime tops	$ 7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s	6 50@7 00
Fair to good 1,000 to 1,160 ℔s	6 00@6 37
Common and grassers	5 00@5 75

SHEEP.

Extra 90 to 100 ℔s	$5 00@5 50
Good, 80 to 90 ℔s	4 87@5 25
Fair, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Scalawags	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

Heavy fat hogs	$ 6 25@ 6 30
Light and smooth	6 50@ 5 75

LAMBS.

Good sized lambs	$ 4 00
Young and small	1 50

MILCH COWS.

Fair to good	$35 00@40 00
Inferior	25 00@30 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00

The number on sale was about 60, at least one-half of which number would be left unsold.

CALVES.

Extra large calves	$ 5 75@ 6 00
Younger and lighter	5 37@ 5 50

HORSES AND MULES—There were no horses or mules offered for sale in this marked to-day.

Yard Removal.

It is said that the vicinity of Jack's Run has been selected as the place to which the stock yards are to be removed—if, indeed they are ever removed from their present location.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

REMARKS—There is a slightly firmer feeling reported at some points, but the market is quiet and rather dull everywhere. At Titusville yesterday crude was sold 2½c above the quotations of the previous day, while at Parkers United at river was sold 2½@5c below the former quotations. Sales at wells were somewhat firmer. There is no particular reason to expect any important changes in the oil market for some time to come.

CRUDE.

The market for crude oil is quiet and dull. We quote United at river $1 07½@1 10; at wells 85@90c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

4,500 bbls United, at wells	85@90c
2,000 bbls United at river	$1 10
1,000 bbls United at river	1 07½

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ⅌ bbl; at wells 60c. Market quiet and dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market is very dull with prices unchanged. We quote carbon oil in car lots, at 11c f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is a little firmer. Refined is quoted at 12⅝c spot, and July; 12¾@13c for August.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet; spot 12⅝c; July 12¾@13c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet, but there was a firmer feeling all round. On the upper road at close $1 22½ was bid for fresh orders. Sales:

1,700 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 22½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 20
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	87½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	85
500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	90
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	1 10
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	1 07½

NEW YORK, June 24, closing 23.—The market is a trifle steadier, with the demand slow. Crude in bulk 5c spot; sales of 3,000 barrels for July at 5¼c; 1,500 do for July, 5c; shipping 9c spot; 9¼c July; refined; sales of 2,000 barrels for June at 12¾c; closing at 12⅜c bid for July; 12⅜c bid and 13c asked for August; nominally 13c; naptha, spot, 7½c. Philadelphia delivery firmer and quiet; refined 12⅝c spot; 12¾@13c July.

OIL CITY, June 24.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 15@1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 24.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—The market is unchanged at 85c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, June 24.—The market is firm, with no sales at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—The market is quiet and dull, with no sales, at $1 20.

PARKERS, June 24.—The quotations are at 85@87½ at wells. The market is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12⅝c; crude 4⅞c; cases 17c; sales none; futures: July 12¾@13c.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ⅌ doz	44@60c
Oak, slaughter in rough	28@32c	Band leather ⅌ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	[illegible]	Hand leather ⅌ ℔	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	[illegible]	Waxed calf	90c@$1 15
Red sole Orinoco	[illegible]	Wax kip	90c@$1 15

[illegible]

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The trade movement here continues rather slow, with wholesale merchants generally, and especially so with the iron, hardware, glass and lumber trades. Values are very steady in the dry goods, hardware and general markets, but little change in prices having taken place for the past two months. Now that the currency question is settled, for a year at least, business men are hoping for an improvement of the volume of trade. For the past six months, the business of the country has been awaiting the action of the government on that subject, and the suspense and uncertainty which was thus engendered, has restricted trade especially in iron, hardware and glass, to the smallest possible limits. The hope is now very generally expressed that the volume of trade will increase, and that although prices may continue low, and it may be necessary for business men to carry on trade with a very light margin of profit, that the country may soon enjoy the benefits of steady and safe business transactions.

As we have already said values are very steady, and changes in prices few and unimportant. We note slight alterations in quotations for drugs and dry goods. Revised prices are given in full below.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11 c	Idaho	10½c
Eagle	11 c	Duquesne	9½c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	8½@9½c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@ c	Richmond	8½@ c
Americans	8½@ c	Pacifics	9 @ c
Conestoga	9¼@ c	Mourning	8½@ 9½c
Sprague Pinks	10 @11 c	Garner	8 @ c
Wamsatta	9 @10 c	Light Prints	7 @10 c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c	Amoskeag	7 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	10 c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 18c	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 18c	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	38 c	Conestoga Medal	20 c
Portsmouth	23 c	Allegheny	12½c
Roanoke	22 c	Spring Grove	11½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	15 c
7-8 Conestoga	8 c	4-4 Suffolk	10½c
4-4 Hamilton	12 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	9½c	9-4 Pepperell	32½c
4-4 Hope	11½c	10-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Lonesdale	13½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHIRTINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	11 c	4-4 Nonatook	10½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10 c	4-4 Juniata B, fine	9½c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	35 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	50 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Cents ⅌ ℔.
½ inch diameter and upward	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	18½@
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	19½@
Tarred rope and lath yarn	12½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	18½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	15½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	15½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	16 @
Tarred spun yarn	16 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	18 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	9 @
First quality	10½@

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

CRACKERS.

Arrow Root Biscuit	12 c	Honey Fingers	12 c
Arrow Root	12 c	Imperials	12 c
Boston	6½c	Lady Fingers	17 c
Boston extra	8 c	Lemon	12 c
Butter	6½c	London Nic Nacs	12 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Maple Biscuit	12 c
Cream	12 c	Milk Biscuit	12 c
Continental	12 c	Novelties	12 c
Crimp Water	12 c	Oyster	6½c
Crimp Sugar	12 c	Pic Nic	12 c
Crimp Butter	7 c	Scotch	11 c
Egg	21 c	Soda	6½c
Extra Square 1 Sugar	10 c	Soda, extra	9½c
Farina	12 c	Sugar, round	9 c
Fruit	12 c	Sugar, square	9 c
Ginger	12 c	Water	6½c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	New York Water	9½c
Graham	8 c	Wine	9 c
Honey Crackers	12 c		

SNAPS.

Cinnamon	12 c	Lemon	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Honey	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Spiced	12 c

JUMBLES.

Arrow Root	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Spiced	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Honey	12 c	Vanilla	13 c
Lemon	12 c	Excelsior Cracker	
Orange	12 c	Meal, in 5 ℔ pkgs	8 c

CAKES.

Cinnamon	12 c	Maccaroni Snaps	14 c
Cinnamon Wafers	12 c	Orange	12 c
Cocoanut Cake	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Congress	12 c	Sponge	12 c
Cream Fruit Cake	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Fancy Combination	14 c	Vanilla	13 c
Ginger	12 c	Wintergreen	12 c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	Almond Nuts	13 c
Honey	12 c		

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 00
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 50
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CUT SPIKES.	
3d	$7 00	3 to 6 inch	$4 25
2d	7 50	BARREL.	
CASING.		⅝ inch	$8 00
10d to 30d	$5 25	¾ inch	7 00
8d and 9d	5 00	1 inch	6 50
6d and 7d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
CLINCH.		1¼ inch	5 50
Clinch nails	$6 75	1⅜ inch	5 00
		1½ inch	4 75

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

" " 1¼ inch $9 00.

" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d, per keg	$11 00
Tinned, 4d, per keg	10 00
Copper, all sizes, per lb	35

in 100 kegs lots and upwards.

TERMS.—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		@1 00
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		3 00@4 00
B. B. Brandy		1 50
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 00@1 50
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 00@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 00@1 01

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	25 00
Half-inch patent planed	35 00
Half-inch unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	6 25
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

	⅌ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 ℔ sheets for 1 ℔ to square foot	55c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, over 84 inches diam and under	40c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	40c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	38c
Soldering coppers	38c
Copper Bottoms	Prices furnished on application.
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ⅌ ℔ for over 50 ℔s)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	38c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	40c
Boiler sizes, (6 in. 14x52,) and all sizes 7 in. 14x52, by the case	40c
not over 20 8 in. 14x56, less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	41c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz.	44c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

Inside diameter, Inches.	Price per foot, Black. $ c.	Price per foot, Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	06	09
¼	06	10
⅜	07	11
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	18	23
1¼	25	32
1½	30	38
2	40	50
2½	60	80
3	80	1 05
3½	1 00	1 30
4	1 10	1 50
4½	1 30	1 75
5	1 50	2 00
6	1 80	2 40
7	2 50	
8	3 00	
9	3 60	
10	5 00	
12	7 00	

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

Following are the ruling jobbers' rates:

Spun Roll (ex'l'r)	55@ 58	Rough & Ready	65@ 85
Navy	50@ 58	Fine Cut Plug	55@ 90
Tens	52@ 58	Fine Cut	50@ 90
Quarters	55@ 58	Cut and Dry	30@ 60
Louisville Navy	55@ 58	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Cav.	55@ 58	Black Snuff	90@ 95
Virginia Navy	48@ 55	Cigars—	
Virginia Tens	48@ 55	Penn'a Seed	$13 00@ 20 00
Virginia Cav.	48@ 55	Connecticut	20 00@ 35 00
Double Thick	58@ 80	Seed & Hav.	25 00@ 50 00
Flounders	58@ 80	Havana	60 00@150 00
Bright Pounds	50@1 00		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

[illegible]

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following is the price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 2 per cent. off net.

Flat rail, (1½ by ½) punched and countersunk 4 4-10c ⅌ ℔ net.

Iron wedges 4½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Norway Nail rods 8c ⅌ ℔ net.

Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge" or "Pinch" point) 5 c ⅌ ℔ net.

Ferule rings 8½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 15 per cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list) 70 and 10 ⅌ cent. off net.

Plow bolts 70, 10, 5 "

Stove bolts 45 "

Machine and square head bolts 30 and 10 "

Coach and lag screws 30 and 10 "

Bolt ends 35 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜,) 7½c ⅌ ℔ off net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, (from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ⅌ ℔ off net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ⅌ ℔ off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅜ in. 7c ⅌ ℔ off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3½c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅞ in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ ℔ net; ¾ in. diam., 4c ⅌ ℔ net.

Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ⅌ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered ⅝ diam. 5½c ⅌ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 6½c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 7½c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9c ⅌ ℔; ⅝ in. diam. 10c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 12c ⅌ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5½c ⅌ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 6½c ⅌ ℔.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.

Screw hitching ring $5 25 ⅌ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons $14 50 ⅌ doz net.

Cast iron washers 4c ⅌ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long 4 c ⅌ ℔ net.

1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long 4½c ⅌ ℔ net.

1 to 2 diam, from 1 to 4 feet long 5 c ⅌ ℔ net.

⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam, over 4 feet long 4½c ⅌ ℔ net.

⅞, ¾, and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long 5c ⅌ ℔ net.

Bridge bolts with upset ends ½c ⅌ ℔ extra

Wrought iron plates punched 5c ⅌ ℔ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 80c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 15 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 28c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1⅜@2½ inches to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net	$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net	7 50
Neck yoke eyes	4½ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7½ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ ℔ net	4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths ⅌ ℔ net	8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths	9½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔ paper boxes ⅌ ℔ extra	1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ⅌ ℔ extra	½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¾ inch, ⅌ ℔ net	17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ⅌ ℔ net	19 c
Double tree plates, ⅌ ℔ net	8½c
Coupling plates, ⅌ ℔ net	7 c
Tongue plate, ⅌ ℔ net	9 c
Neck yoke plates, ⅌ ℔ net	11 c
Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ⅌ ℔ as band iron.	
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ⅌ ℔ net	10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ⅌ ℔ net	11½c

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch		1⅜ and 1⅝ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
1¼ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch		1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ and ¾ inch	3 3-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1 to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅝, ⅞ and ⅝ by ¼ to ⅜ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
1 to 3½ inch	3 2-10c	⅝ inch	3 9-10c
1 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
3⅝ to 4 inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
½ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3c	1 to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1½ to 3½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	⅞ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 inch		1 to 1⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 6-10c
1⅜ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c	⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	4 3-10c	1 inch	5 5-10c
2 to 4½ inch	4 5-10c	⅞ inch	6c
1½ to 2 inch	4 5-10c	¾ inch	6 5-10c
1⅜ to 1½ inch	4 8-10c	⅝ inch	7c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1⅛ inch	3 6-10c	⅝ inch	4c
½ to ⅝ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1⅛ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star	
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	lightning Rod	5c
½ inch	5 4-10c	Wagon box Iron, ⅜	
⅜ inch	6 6-10c	inch	5 1-10c

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	5c	Plow slabs	5 6-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 2-10c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	6 5-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 6-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	6 2-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch		1⅝, 1¾ and 2 by ½ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ by ½ and 5-16 inch	5-10c	1½ by ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

[illegible]

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60@65 per cent. to the trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. R. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 1 oz	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

There is very little wool offering, and we quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@ c	Medium fleece	43@45c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Common fleece	35@40c
Combing	50@ c	Pulled wools	30@35c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	7 75
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	7 25
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Copperas—25 bbls	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Sulphuric acid	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Muriatic acid	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Nitric acid	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Chloride calcium	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Pure alumina	⅌ ℔	[illegible]
Lump alum	⅌ ℔	3¼@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, June 27, 1874.

The market for raw irons has been remarkably dull the past week, with no quotable change in prices. Standard quality pig metal made from Lake ores ranging at $27 00 4 mos. for gray forge and $30 00 for foundry.

As stated last week, we cannot expect much change either in price or demand for some time to come, and while this condition of things continues cannot promise much that is interesting in our reports of the market.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

900 tons gray forge	$27 00—4 mos
400 tons gray forge	p. t.
300 tons gray neutral	27 00—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled, R. S.	25 00—4 mos
100 tons gray neutral	26 00—4 mos
70 tons cold short	27 00—4 mos
60 tons foundry	30 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.

100 tons, a mixed lot	p. t.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	$34 00—6 mos
38 tons No. 1 foundry	$37 00@38 00—5 mos
22 tons No. 1 foundry, extra	$38 00@40 00—4 mos
23 tons cold blast	$45 00@63 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Chickies foundry, at furnace	$31 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	26 50—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	31 00—4 mos

ORE.

484 tons Iron Mountain	$13 00—cash.
275 tons Iron Mountain	13 00—cash.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

JUNE 17.—Market extremely dull.

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

	⅌ ton.
Iron mountain	$8 00
Benton creek	7 50
Surface ores	8 00
Red and brown hematites	$5 00 to 6 50
Pilot Knob	5 50

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$32 00 to $34 00
No. 2 foundry	30 00 to 31 00
White mottled and No. 1 mill	28 00 to 29 00
Charcoal, No. 1 foundry	35 00 to 36 00
Charcoal, No. 2 foundry	34 00 to 35 00
Cold blast, Missouri	55 00
Cold blast, Kentucky	59 00

IRON MOUNTAIN COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS CORRECTED YESTERDAY.

Iron Mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four months' time,) No. 1	$42@43
No. 2, same as above	40@41
Mottled and white	38
Iron Mountain ore, cash, per ton	8
	Per pound.
Common bar	3 @3 5-10
C. H. & V. iron	4 5-10@4 1-10
Ref	4 @4 6-10
Charcoal	5 @5 7-10
Common sheet iron, 10 to 14	4 5-10@5
" " 17 to 29	4 @6
Charcoal sheet	9 @10
" Plate	6 5-10@7
Flange plate	8 @9

—*Republican*, June 17.

NEW YORK.

June, 18.—We can learn of no improvement in this article, extreme dulness being the only feature at present. In Scotch pig the only business has been a lot of 300 tons from dock at a private price. American pig, as before noticed, partakes of the general dulness, and we have heard of nothing worth reporting. New rails here are without movement; at Boston, sales of 3,000@4,000 tons English steel are reported on private terms, but said to be at a very low figure. Old rails are quiet; 250 tons D. H., sold at $38 50, cash, which may be called a fair quotation. In scrap we hear of nothing having been done at the low prices long prevailing, and millowners think that a change for the better must be the next move. We note an arrival of 961 packs new Russia sheet, consigned to A. A. Thomson & Co., the earliest ever received by fifteen days. This iron left Cronstadt about May 13th, and Liverpool 3d inst. We quote 15½@ 16 cents gold, as nearest value.

Liverpool, June 3—(From B. Radcliffe's report.)—Business very quiet.

Glasgow, June 2.—(From Messrs. Wm. Colvin & Co's report.)—The warrant market has advanced steadily, say from 88s last Wednesday, until 94s 9d was paid this afternoon, the closing price to-day being 93s 6d. The state of the trade is deplorable in the extreme, and the advance in price is caused by speculation acting on a small stock and a diminished production. It is rumored that several furnaces are to be put in blast this week. We quote No. 1 G. M. B. 95s, and No. 3 93s. Shipments, week ending 30th May, 1874, 7,016 tons; 31st May, 1873, 16,889. Total decrease since 25th December 1873, 104,669 tons.—*Shipping List.*

June 18.—American Pig—No improvement can be reported in the iron market, either in the matter of demand or price. The rumored sale of 10,000 tons forge iron, of which we spoke in our last, we have since learned was not made. Quotations are irregular, but there is hardly enough business doing to establish prices. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $3[illegible] 00; No. 2 foundry, $29 00@30 00; gray forge, $27 00@28 50. These prices are for Lehigh favorite brands. Others less desirable, can be had at a considerable concession. The Thomas Iron Company have blown out one furnace on account of trouble with their workmen, and we hear of uneasiness in other quarters.

Scotch Pig—The American market continues unaffected by the great fluctuations in the Scotch iron market, prices being here lower than last week, notwithstanding a considerable advance on the other side. We learn of the sale of 300 tons Eglinton on private terms; also 150 tons Coltness, from ship, on private terms. There is now no Coltness on the market, though there is some on the way. We quote Eglinton $33 00@34 00, and Summerlee $33 00.

Bar—There is no change in bar iron, either from store or mill, and we continue to quote the rate of Eastern mills at 2.8@3c.

Rails—There is no change in rails here, although our cable reports indicate a decline on the other side. We quote Welsh at $52 00@54 00, gold, and American at $60 00@62 50, currency, at the mills.

Old Rails—We continue to quote old T rails $36 00@38 00.

Scrap—No. 1 wrought scrap, from yard, may be quoted nominally $37 00@38 00.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

(Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.)

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

Scotch Pig—After our last report the market became much stronger, but has since fallen off somewhat, prices being now steady at figures which are, however, in general higher than those quoted last week. The following are makers' quotations:

Coltness, No. 1	115s 6d
Gartsherrie, No. 1	107s 6d
Glengarnock, No. 1	105s 0d
Eglinton, No. 1	100s 0d

Manufactured Iron—In manufactured iron there is no change to report. The iron market continues quiet, and prices nominal. Best Staffordshire bars are quoted at £11@£12.

Rails—Welsh are now quoted £7 15s.@£8. Demand is improving and some business doing.

BALTIMORE.

June 20.—The market for pig is dull, and we learn of no movement beyond small sales for foundry purposes. We quote as follows: Anthracite at $33 00 per ton for No. 1; $32 00 for No. 2, and $29 00 for No. 3. Baltimore charcoal forge at $43 00, and Scotch pig nominally at $45 00 per ton from yard.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 20.—The improved feeling noted in pig last week is still quite a prominent feature, and the tone of the market is quite firm. There has been more demand than for some time past, and we notice sales of 2,500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Lehigh foundries at $31 00 at Hoboken; 2,000 tons gray forge at $26 00 at the furnace; and 500 tons Allentown, at furnace, for Eastern delivery, at $26 00@29 00—closing at $32 00@32 50 for No. 1 foundry, $30 00@31 00 for No. 2, $29 00@30 00 for gray forge, $24 00@26 for mottled, and $21 00@24 00 for white.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is steady at 2.8@10c ⅌ ℔, with very little demand. New rails are in moderate request, and 2,300 tons sold for Western delivery at $60 00. Old rails are quiet. Sales of 250 tons D. H.'s New York at $38 50; 500 tons T.'s, here, and 100 tons extra quality on secret terms. Scrap is worth $34@35 for No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—May be quoted at $34 00@35 00 for Eglinton and $37 50 for Glengarnock.

Nails—Move slowly.

Old Metals—Are dull. We quote—

Brass, light	13	Copper, heavy	22½
Brass, heavy	18	Zinc	5½
Copper, light	17½@23	Lead	6@ 6½
Anchors	9c	Chains	6¼c

—*Price Current.*

LOUISVILLE.

JUNE 22.—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—

Extra No. 1	$37 00@38 00
No. 1 C C pig iron	33 00@37 00
No. 2 foundry	32 00@33 00
No. 3, or mill	30 00@31 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	34 00@35 00
No. 2 foundry	31 00@32 00
No. 3, or mill	30 00@31 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S.	35 00@36 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S.	30 00@31 00
No. 3, or mill foundry Missouri Red S	29 00@30 00
C C car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	60 00@
No. 1 Red River cold blast	55 00@
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	55 00@
C C Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
White and mottled	50 00@

—*Courier-Journal.*

Iron Movement in St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Receipts. Pigs. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pigs. Tons.
S. L., I. M., & S. R. W.	1,400	100	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to St. L.	....	10	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to Carond.	1,760	....	....	....
St. L. K. C. & N. R. W.	....	....	....	40
R., R. I. & St. L. R. W.	....	....	....	10
C., A. & S. L. R. W.	....	....	20	50
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. W.	....	....	370	....
S. L., T. H. & I. R. W.	....	50	....	350
O. & M. R. W.	....	20	....	10
St. L., B. & S. R. W.	....	....	....	16
Lower Miss. river	....	39	....	....
Total tons	3,160	219	390	476
Week previous	5,480	2,290	850	610
Lead by A. & P. R. W.	260	....	....	....
Zinc ore by A. & P. R. W.	270	....	....	....
Blooms by A. & P. R. W.	20	....	....	....

—*Republican.*

Life Without Enjoyment.

No human being whose stomach and liver are disordered can enjoy life. Business is a fatigue and a bore, and all amusements "flat and unprofitable," to the victim of indigestion, biliousness, and disturbances of the bowels and the nerves which always accompany them. The shortest, surest, safest way to get rid of these evils, and of the mental despondency which grows out of them, is to tone and regulate the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all stimulants it is the purest, of all vegetable tonics the most active, of all cathartics the mildest, of all anti-bilious preparations the most swift and certain in its operation. During the twenty odd years that it has been in use it has lived down professional prejudices, distanced competition, and taken rank as the standard restorative of the age.

MARRIED:

PAINTER—GUTHRIE—At the residence of the bride's father, McKee's Rocks, on Thursday morning, June 18th, by Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., PARK PAINTER and ELLA, daughter of Robert B. Guthrie.

DIED:

THOMPSON—On Thursday evening, June 18th, at 6 o'clock, GEORGE M. THOMPSON, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

MALLINEE—On Thursday, June 18, 1874, at 5:30 P. M., GARNET DONLEY MALLINEE, only child of John K. and Ettie S. Mallinee, and grandson of Samuel and Julia Donley, aged five years, two months and nine days.

CLARK—On Friday, June 19th, 1874, suddenly, at 2½ P. M., Mrs. EDWARD CLARK.

CHURCH—Monday evening, June 22d, at 7 o'clock, IDA B. CHURCH, wife of S. W. Church, and youngest daughter of Andrew and Ann J. Burtt, aged twenty years and four months.

WILSON—On Monday, June 22d, 1874, at 12 o'clock P. M., JENNIE E., wife of Rev. John A. Wilson, aged twenty-six years and three months.

PLUMBING SHOP FOR SALE,

IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

I offer my entire stock of Plumbing Materials and Gas Fixtures for sale on long time, with security, or will trade for Real Estate in most any part of the county. Stock about $4,000, in good order. Shop doing a fair business. Address
A. J. PACKARD, Youngstown, O.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

THE Democracy of Missouri propose to put a straight and narrow Bourbon ticket in the field, in order to "revenge" the old injuries growing out of the war. We hope they will do it. In that event the Republicans will sweep the State.

THE petroleum bulls in the New York speculative market are having a hard time of it. Hardly one of them dreamed that prices could touch the present low figures, and nine out of ten of their number have, it is said, been wholly ruined.

THE iron interests of England, like those of our own country, are greatly depressed. Numerous heavy failures are reported in our latest files, and in the single county of Staffordshire alone only forty-two out of one one hundred and fifty-three furnaces are at work.

THE exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the past week, amounted to $6,888,587, against $6,571,935 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the first of January foot up $131,359,322, against $128,612,005 for the corresponding week of 1873.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered in the United States District Court of New Jersey, which affirms the principle that insurance companies have no power to arbitrarily cancel policies for any other causes than such as actually affect the risk of the contract.

JUST now everybody is crying out for "reform"—for reform in State, reform in Church, and reform in society. This is well: Now let everybody begin upon himself, instead of his neighbor, and the result will soon be apparent. "The spirit of every kingdom must begin first within you."

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $6,854,641, against $5,790,952 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $204,274,032, against $210,942,689 for the corresponding period of 1873.

TENNESSEE papers tell of a poor fellow in that State, whose system has become so completely run down, that his bones are converted into a chalky substance without any tenacity whatever, so that he is constantly breaking his limbs. This may be taken as a fair illustration of the condition of the Democratic party.

A NEW YORK court has just decided a case which would seem to establish a fact merchants everywhere would do well to bear in mind—to the effect that the latter cannot recover for goods sold to minors. The decision released the defendant from a large number of debts contracted just before he attained his majority.

TARDY justice having at length been rendered to a gallant Union soldier, an efficient public officer, and an earnest and sincere Republican, in the confirmation of General EDWARD McCOOK as Governor of Colorado Territory, it is to be hoped there may now be an end to the virulent rancor with which he has been assailed and hounded his opponents.

IT IS now, on what appears to be pretty credible authority, affirmed that "Golden" JONES, President of the United States by brevet, never wrote that specie-payment speech for which he has attained so much notoriety, but that it was written by a Washington journalist for the modest sum of four hundred dollars—whether in gold or currency, however, is not stated.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, sustaining the rule of the Stock Exchange, giving preference in the sale of a bankrupt member's seat to creditors who are members of the board. The outside creditors can get only the surplus, if any, which remains after the demands of the inside creditors are satisfied.

THE exact value of the contemptuous references in which a portion of the English press so frequently indulges with respect to the political "corruption" existing in this country, may be the better ascertained by reflecting that thirteen members of the present British House of Commons have already been unseated for malpractices at the last general election, and that there are others yet to hear from.

OF COURSE no Republican, in the State or out of it, will suffer himself to be gulled by the high-sounding notes of "reform" to which the Democracy are just now attuning their "lyres." Everybody with a grain of sense knows well enough that all the reformation they desire is to throw the Republicans out of office and induct themselves in. The honest administration of public affairs is, with them, a matter of altogether secondary consideration and importance.

THE latest intelligence concerning the crop situation in Europe is to the effect that Great Britain will have an average yield, as also will Belgium and Holland. In Germany there is a slight falling off, and some of the Hungarian and Austrian provinces have suffered severely; but in the great grain regions of Southern Russia the outlook is of the most promising character. Europe, however, has so many mouths to feed, that liberal requisition on the granaries of our country will of necessity be made.

THE employment of Chinese coolie labor, as a substitute for negro labor, is again being agitated in the Gulf States of the South. The plan comprehends the importation, direct from China to Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, of skilled Chinese agriculturists, and thence to plantation direct. The experiments heretofore made with Chinese labor in those States have not resulted encouragingly for the planters, and there is no likelihood that the new venture, if it is made, will be any more successful than have been its predecessors.

THE *Courier-Journal* suggests the name of EATON and LAMAR as the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of the Democracy in 1876. EATON is that brawling, traitorous copperhead whom the Democracy of Connecticut have just elected to the United State Senate, and disgraced themselves by so doing. LAMAR is an ex-Mississippi rebel, who accepts the situation in good faith. We don't believe he would permit his good name to be sullied with such an association. He is brave, frank and ingenuous, while EATON, on the other hand, was at once a recreant and a coward.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of the proprietors of the "Worcestershire Sauce" trade mark against a rival firm which had adopted the same name for their manufactured product. The Court, which held that the employment of a trade mark by any other person or party than the owners is illegal and a fraud upon the public, granted a perpetual injunction against the defendants, and stated, further, that the principle involved in the decision might be enforced against all fraudulent manufacturers and vendors of spurious imitations of genuine articles.

WITH reference to the vexed question of Civil Rights, the following pithy observations of the Springfield *Republican* hit the nail squarely on the head:

> "This much, at least, a Republican Congress and President might do—set the States an example by enacting that, within the conceded limits of Federal authority, no citizen should hereafter have the advantage of any other citizen on account of the accident of color. This much a Republican Congress and President *ought* to do. Not simply because it is the logical and consistent thing, but because it is the right and just thing."

The latter sentence compasses the whole matter. Let us provide the distaff and spindle. Providence will furnish the flax.

ACCORDING to the New York *World*, the Bourbon *haut ton* of the Southern States propose, in the event of the Civil Rights bill becoming a law, "to ship to the North, during the heated term, several hundred of the blackest, greasiest, raggedest, dirtiest, most insolent and most odoriferous field hands that can be found, and take them just as they are, barefooted and bareheaded, lodging them at the best hotels in the principal cities and at the fashionable watering places, and claiming for them the same privileges as the whites." Ah, indeed! How very shrewd! And now what becomes of the pitiful cry which has been ding-donged into Northern ears for so long time concerning the penniless poverty of these same retaliatory Southern exclusives? Because black skins do not seem comely, does that make lying a virtue?

AN AMERICAN MARTYRDOM.

Though several histories more or less extensive of the anti-slavery conflict in this country have already appeared, it is no disparagement of any of them to say that a book fully worthy of the subject still remains to be produced. The books on the subject heretofore published, or at present in course of publication are mere *memoires pour servir*, materials for the use of the future historian. How inadequate, if not misleading, the best of the existing narratives are, must have been apparent to every candid spectator or reader of the proceedings of the late reunion of old Abolitionists at Chicago. In their addresses and essays, the men there assembled revealed in glimpses a complicated and variegated past which Americans, less than twenty-five or thirty years of age, could not comprehend without better teaching than they could derive from any or, perhaps, all the actual histories of the prolonged warfare between freedom and slavery in the United States. Nor is it always easy for members of the younger generation to find in the surviving older generation persons able if willing, or willing if able, to elucidate the circumstances and conditions which, in the free States of the North, rendered such a conflict possible, making the position of the abolitionist one of peril and ignominy. Only the very simple-minded inquirer finds a satisfactory explanation in the usual reference to love of the Union or to prevalent reverence for the compromises of the Constitution, and the investigator must be very prejudiced or very ignorant of general history who is satisfied with the theory which refers Northern championship of slavery to the influence of the churches, especially those of the orthodox class. No doubt, these causes were influential but there were many others, all of which need to be described and grouped as they have not heretofore been, in order to account for the indulgent attitude of benevolent and even deeply religious Pennsylvanians and New Englanders towards the peculiar institution in the years between 1830 and 1840. Especially the spirit of the leading abolitionists, their infirmities and the methods of their warfare upon slavery must be accurately and vividly portrayed as a means of making intelligible at the present day the kind of hostility they encountered at the hands of their fellow citizens. Ever since the war the tendency in all directions has been to idealize them, to clothe them in manifold perfections, and thus to shed haze rather than light upon the subject of their persecutions.

We need hardly say that while many of them were persons who, with all their foibles and mistakes, could well afford to be known for what they were, there were a good many also distinguished for moral and mental eccentricities which were not adapted to conciliate either good will or respect even for a popular cause. It would have been remarkable if the agitation had not enlisted some such objectionable participants. Old JOHN ADAMS looking back at Revolutionary times through the vista of years, used to exclaim as if in wonder or bewilderment, "what desperate rascals there were in that patriotic Congress!" If abolitionists now said somewhat similar of old associates in the struggle for emancipation, no one need be shocked. Certainly they had also men in their ranks whose splendid and heroic virtues have never been surpassed. In all history it would hardly be possible to find a grander character than LOVEJOY, whose sublime death was described in its details the other day at Chicago by two eye-witnesses of the scene, Messrs. HURLBUT and EDWARD BEECHER. Reading the narrative in this year 1874 one can not but wonder until reflection dispels wonder that, when the story of the martyrdom was published and recited all over the country in November, 1837, all sound hearted Americans did not rise up as one man to avenge the death or at least to destroy the conditions which rendered it possible. It is, however, always so, time must pass away before such an event can be seen in its true significance with reference either to the living or the dead. And there is a sense in which ELIJAH LOVEJOY's martyrdom did produce effects corresponding in magnitude and importance to what now seems to have been its character as the vindication of a cause. The cause was the liberty of the press or the right of free discussion. LOVEJOY was not exactly an abolitionist at first, but seeing the evil of slavery, he was one of the first to recognize the necessity of resisting all attempts on the part of slaveholders to extend the system. Discussion seemed to him all important as a means of influencing the slaveholders themselves, and it was in making persistent efforts to maintain free speech on the subject in a slave-State or near one that he perished. His death in such a cause in a free State made a much deeper impression upon the non-abolition portion of the public, than if he had been known as a mere abolitionist, or had met with his fate in violating the laws of a slave State. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at the time a member of Congress, said—"that an American citizen, in a State whose Constitution does not recognize slavery, should die as a martyr in defending the freedom of the press against slavery is a phenomenon in the history of this Union." "The occurrences," he said, "which preceded, accompanied and followed the catastrophe at Alton, form an epoch in the annals of the struggle for freedom; they have shaken this continent like the shock of an earthquake, and sooner or later the shock will be felt in the most remote parts of the world." Persons who remember those days can well recollect with what misgivings LOVEJOY's death filled the minds of many of those who were most bitterly hostile to abolitionism or any interference with slavery. Upon thousands of minds then first began to dawn the nature of the conflict begun between the North and South. Another significant fact is the intimate association of the Rev. EDWARD BEECHER with the martyrdom at Alton, a fact which connects the writing of UNCLE TOM's Cabin with the death of LOVEJOY. The earthquake wave did go round the world, as foretold by the old man eloquent.

WHY THEY DIDN'T COME.

Dr. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Statistical Bureau in Washington, has lately published an account of his appeal to the Russian government in behalf of certain persecuted Baptists in the Russian empire. From the narrative with its illustrative correspondence it is plain that the persecution was the mere execution of old laws; laws which in many provinces are allowed to remain a dead letter, but which may be applied with very oppressive consequences whenever a conscientious magistrate or a fanatical priesthood choose to insist on their enforcement. The Baptists of Kiev, apparently animated with the zeal of new converts, not only absented themselves from the worship of the established church, but endeavored to make proselytes from its communion. Hence their troubles. Dr. YOUNG, on the strength of personal acquaintance with two or three men of great influence in St. Petersburg, asked them to intercede in favor of the sectarists. They seem to have done what they could, and the impression is conveyed by Dr. YOUNG's report that his interposition accomplished its object. It would appear, however, that the Bablists, by suspending their missionary labors, had removed the cause of their suffering.

Between old laws and Muscovite ignorance and prejudices on the one hand and the enlightened, liberal, progressive spirit of the age on the other, the present Czar probably sometimes finds himself in a difficult position. Perhaps one might pity him, if it were modest or decorous to feel pity, or at least to confess the feeling about so high and mighty a personage. If there is any truth in reports the Czar has been not a little perplexed on the subject of those Mennonites whom we have been expecting to convert into free and independent American citizens. It seems that for a long time neither the emperor nor his advisers believed that the talk of the Mennonites about emigration *en masse* to America meant anything serious. Such talk was supposed to be merely an expression of transient discontent, possibly intended to frighten the government into granting concession of the matters in dispute. When, however, word reached St. Petersburg that great numbers of the Mennonites had actually begun to move, that some hundreds of them had entered on the journey to Hamburg for the purpose of embarking for the United States, the fact produced a profound impression on the emperor's mind. We are told that he at once summoned General Count SCHOUVALOFF into his presence, and "with tears in his eyes" asked him whether such a loss of population was inevitable, whether no means not yet tried could be employed to retain in the country the "most faithful, loyal, industrious and useful of his subjects?" Count SCHOUVALOFF replied that he feared nothing more could be done, that already more important concessions had been made to them than had been made by the Prussian government to its subjects of the same faith, that these concessions had not changed their resolution, and that their preparations for emigration had gone so far that further negotations to retain them seemed to him hopeless. But the Czar resolved to make another attempt, and appointed General TOTLEBEN, for the purpose. The General became known to all the world at the time of the Crimean war, when he rendered memorable services as an engineer in the defense of Sebastapol, but it was no doubt as being a German by birth and a Protestant in religion that he seemed to the Emperor a suitable person to undertake the mission to the Mennonites. The report is that the Czar promised to agree to whatever terms he might make with them.

Of the result of General TOTLEBEN's efforts nothing is yet known, but in St. Petersburgh at last accounts, great confidence was felt in his success, so far at least as to prevent much the greater portion of the Mennonites from leaving their homes. Success is the more certainly looked for as the emigration has been hindered or interfered with by causes which were not allowed for in the original settlement of the project. One of these causes was the failure of the crops last year in the Crimea, where most of them dwell. Thus many of them are poorer than they expected to be. They have also, it seems, met with unexpected difficulties in selling at reasonably fair prices such articles of property as they desired to part with. And, finally, the commissioners sent by them to the United States "to spy out the land," have not made so favorable a report as was looked for of the condition of things in the great Republic. A part of their unfavorable report one may suppose to be the failure to receive from the American government assurances of exemption from the obligation of military service in any and every form.

Though enforced military duty is one great grievance of which the Mennonites complain in Russia, it is only one and by no means the heaviest of their burdens. The annoyance which they have felt most keenly, and which has perhaps had most to do with their resolution to emigrate, has been the increasing disposition of the Russian magistrates and officials to interfere with their hereditary customs and with the internal organization of their communities. And as much of this interference is inspired by a sort of ignorant and fanatical enthusiasm in behalf of old Muscovite ideas, it is possible that no concessions or good will on the part of the central government may suffice to make them permanently comfortable and contented in Russia. If not in mass, then in smaller parties they may continue to join their coreligionists already settled in a colony in Nebraska.

CLERICAL LONGEVITY.

Some months ago we called attention to certain statistics of life assurance which illustrated the longevity of the clerical class in the United States. It also appeared that the biography of the American pulpit from the earliest times fully sustains the results founded on the statistics of the last thirty years. A distinguished Swiss writer on the subject of vital statistics, Mr. STUESSI, has lately published a paper in which he examines the subject of clerical mortality in the Confederation, and shows that Swiss Protestant preachers are even longer lived than members of the same profession on this side of the water. The average duration of a clergyman's life is sixty-five years, higher than that of any other class. Of one hundred theologians forty-two live to be seventy, twenty-seven live to be seventy-five, fourteen live beyond eighty, five beyond eighty-five, and one above ninety; a showing not made by any other profession or occupation. In order to account for the longevity of clergymen Mr. STUESSI reminds us of the perfect regularity of their lives, their sobriety of mind as well as conduct, the absence of intellectual and physical excitements and over-exertion, their freedom from care and anxiety, the alternation in their lives of moderate mental activity with moderate corporal exercise in the open air. Thus living, especially those who reside in the country, they almost wholly escape the friction which is so easily and often fatal to the human machine.

Our statistician doubts, however, whether the clergymen at present in active service will live as long as their predecessors. Formerly the profession enjoyed all the advantages just mentioned, but like other men they are now compelled to live faster and may be expected to die sooner. Much heavier demands are now made upon them. In consequence of the increase of intelligence in the people they have to be more careful and laborious in preparation of their sermons, and the world is more exacting than formerly in requiring them to attend to all the duties incumbent upon the pastor. Even in country places the most secluded, the minister feels the pressure of the time and the necessity of adapting himself to its requirements. Clergymen themselves are more earnest than formerly; conscience in some cases, ambition in others, and mere unrest in still others, prompt them to lay upon themselves burdens which their predecessors would never have thought of assuming. It is therefore much to be doubted whether forty-two per cent. of the preachers of the present day will attain an age of over seventy years.

It seems that the Catholic clergy do not live so long as their Protestant brethren. In explanation, the statistician reminds us of their unmarried state and of the familiar fact that celibacy is not propitious to length of days. There are, however, other reasons why priests die younger than Protestant ministers, since the married clergy of the Græco-Catholic church are still shorter lived than the bachelor priests of the church of Rome. According to one writer, the chief reason of the short life of the Catholic priest is found in the difficulties, toils and perils which are connected with the office of the priesthood. In that respect the Catholic clergyman may be compared with the physician. Neither one nor the other is at liberty to regard wind or weather when summoned to the bedside of the sick; neither his own illness nor the fear of infection may keep him away when called to carry help or consolation to the dying.

There is, no doubt, something in this explanation in some parts of the world. In France, Switzerland and parts of Germany there are many very laborious priests who spare themselves no hardship in the service of their flocks, and as the presence of a priest at the bedside of a devout Catholic is even more indispensable than that of a physician, the parish priest often finds himself in hard lines. He has, however, little intellectual labor to perform in comparison with that of the Protestant pastor, and the Protestant pastor, especially in country places, whether in Europe or America, often does hard work in the way of visiting his flock. Judge ADDISON, of Pittsburgh, who had practised both professions, used to say that the mental and physical toil of a lawyer in good practice is slight and unexhausting in comparison with the mental and physical toil of the pastor who preaches two sermons every week and attends to the other duties of his office.

THE St. Louis *Journal*—which, by the way, is one of the ablest Republican journals in the West, and thoroughly sound on all questions affecting the protection and encouragement of the home industries of our country—publishes the following interesting table showing the average cost of producing pig iron at the furnaces for each year from 1850 to this time:

Years.	Price per ton.	Years.	Price per ton.
1850	$14 25	1862	$16 11
1851	13 30	1863	16 53
1852	14 34	1864	20 97
1853	14 38	1865	32 21
1854	16 00	1866	27 88
1855	18 87	1867	27 88
1856	18 05	1868	29 00
1857	17 05	1869	26 83
1858	17 73	1870	30 40
1859	16 14	1871	29 65
1860	16 85	1872	30 58
1861	16 61	1873	32 33

The following table shows the several items of which the above figures are made up, per ton, and the progressive increase of each, at several periods, before and after the war:

Cost of	1850.	1855.	1860.	1864.
Ore	$5 75	$7 51	$7 45	$9 12
Coal	3 70	4 63	3 49	5 54
Limestone	93	1 26	1 24	1 93
Labor	2 22	2 85	1 87	2 85
Interest, etc.	1 65	2 62	2 83	1 66
	1866.	1869.	1871.	1873.
Ore	$12 19	$11 86	$12 67	$13 00
Coal	7 55	7 41	8 59	7 15
Limestone	2 65	2 14	2 08	1 97
Labor	4 46	3 46	3 54	3 79
Interest, etc.	2 03	1 96	2 77	2 76

The pig iron trade continues exceedingly depressed, those furnaces which are in operation hardly covering expenses; nor are the prospects for a revival at all encouraging, just now.

LIKE ME.

What would happen, do you suppose,
If the mignonette should say to the rose:
"The pride of roses I hate to see;
Why don't you keep near the ground like me?"

What if the rose should say to the phlox:
"My form and color are orthodox—
To please your Maker, you've got to be,
Precisely in all respects like me."

What if a grape should say to a pear:
"Why are you flaunting about up there?
Beware of swinging alone and free;
You ought to cling to a trellis, like me."

What if a river should say to a rill:
"If you weren't too lazy you'd turn a mill.
Study my method, and try to be,
A rushing, roaring river like me."

What if a swan should say to a crow:
"You belong to the race of so-and-so,
It's a deadly sin for you to be free;
Your only hope is in serving me."

What if a goose should teach a wren!
Or an eagle try to follow a hen!
What if the monkeys should all agree,
That there ought to be uniformity!

What if a man should say to another:
"Differ with me and you're not my brother;
I have the truth as the oracles tell;
Go with me or you'll go to hell!"

—*Mrs. M. F. Butts, in Scribner's for July.*

STATE NEWS.

Allentown's floral fair was a success.

Only two furnaces in blast at Hokendauqua.

Good hay sells in Titusville at $18 00 per ton.

Waynesburgh gets best beefsteak at twelve cent a pound.

Two Lebanon county whisky distilleries have closed operations.

An insane woman, ninety years old, is Reading's latest sensation.

A Chester countian was arrested for stealing a coat from a scarecrow.

Pottsville has already had peaches and apricots of her own raising.

The Glen Iron Works, Allentown, has suspended work for want of orders.

The village of Burnside, Clearfield county, has been made a borough by the court.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics will have a parade in Easton on the 4th of July.

James McAndrew, a young brakeman, was crushed to death at Scranton on the 19th inst.

Schuylkill county claims the youngest telegraph operator in the Unitsd States. His age please?

First warning of the season. An Erie boy, playing with fire-crackers, had his left eye put out.

Scranton's new order of "Knights of the Knife" should, it is suggested, have daylight let into them.

A lad named Zeiner, fell a distance of seventy feet into an iron ore shaft near Hillertown, and was killed.

Judge Orvis has announced to Clearfield jurors that they must come promptly to time, or be fined $25 and costs.

Eighty bull-frogs were captured by two Weisenburg gentlemen, one day last week, near New Tripoli, Lehigh county.

Hon. A. G. Curtin was serenaded in Franklin on the evening of the 18th inst., and made a patriotic speech in response.

Pottsville's chief burgess receives $500 a year, and is expected to keep up a yacht, a fast horse and the dignity of the office on that sum.

A young cattle-drover named Williams, shot himself at Shippensburg on the 15th instant, and died on the 18th. Financial troubles.

Mrs. A. B. Warford, widow of General Warford, and sister of Senator Cameron, is suffering from a paralytic stroke received on the 18th inst.

A young woman named Geisweit, died suddenly in Allentown, on the 19th inst., having been in excellent health up to the time of her death.

The Waynesburg Fair will be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October. Carmichaels fair will take place September 16th, 17th and 18th.

Miss Mary Jane Jones set her clothes on fire while working about the stove, in Lancaster on Friday, and was seriously, perhaps fatally burned.

Mrs. Susan Huber, an aged lady, was knocked down and run over by a two-horse team, in Reading, on the 20th inst., and fatally injured.

Some villain attempted to stop the waste pipe of the Allentown reservoir with cotton waste, to cause the water to flow over the top of the reservoir in that city.

Pottstown having a Henry Clay, a Daniel Webster and a David Crockett, the *Ledger* thinks there should be no trouble in securing an orator for the glorious Fourth.

John Waugh, Sr., of Greenville, aged eighty-six years, got tired of a cancer on his left hand, and had that member amputated in order to get rid of the excrescence.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The third and last of the blast furnaces in operation in this place will be blown out immediately—an order to that effect having been issued.

The soldiers' monument at Lancaster will be dedicated on the Fourth of July. Governor Curtin will deliver the oration. The monument is forty-five feet high, and cost $20,000.

The annual address before the literary societies of Lafayette College, Easton, will be delivered on the evening of Tuesday, June 30th, by Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

The Bethlehem *Times* says that zinc ore, closely resembling that of the Friedensville mines, has been found on the farm of Mr. Nathan Kunkel, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh countp.

The Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company have received an order from an extensive dealer in Chicago, for thirteen thousand boxes of glass to be shipped at the rate of two car loads per week.

Lafayette Leonard, Leonard Hollow, Bradford county, got for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 2,353 pounds of milk from ten cows and three two-year old heifers. The best five cows gave 1,060 lbs, milk. What granger can beat it?

Governor Hartranft is suffering from a bite from a dog, received about a week ago. The bite was quite a severe one, and the wound demanded being cauterized. Its location is in one of his ankles, just above the heel. Otherwise the Governor enjoys excellent health.

A fishing party, consisting of Dr. Buchanan and Mr. Proctor, of Huntingdon, Postmaster McCoy, of Newry, Harry Van Fries and Mr. Locke, of Hollidaysburg, and Jere. Mahoney, of Pittsburgh, caught twelve dozen fine trout in a little stream at the foot of No. 8, on the old Portage road, on the 19th inst. They had remarkably good luck.

Engineer William Wiley, of locomotive No. 58, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, made an extraordinary burst of speed between Harrisburg and Hummelstown last week. The distance of nine miles and a half was made in the remarkable time of nine minutes and a half. The train to which the engine was attached (the New York accommodation) consisted of four cars.

The Altoona *Evening Mirror* contains the following: Some two years ago, there left this city a young girl named Ettie Morton. Her parents were at that time living on the East side, but have since moved to Brooklyn, New York. At the time Ettie left home she intended to visit a friend of the family at Wheeling, West Virginia. She remained with her friends but a short time, however, when she started to return to this city. Since she left Wheeling nothing has ever been heard of her, although diligent inquiries have constantly been made. A gentleman in this city has received a letter from her parents requesting him to advertise, and if possible ascertain whether she be living or dead. She was aged about sixteen years when she left home, and was quite handsome, with dark hair and eyes. Any information of her whereabouts should be addressed to this office.

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance held a session in Philadelphia, last week. It was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the State, and transacted much business of importance to the order. The reports of the Grand Officers show the condition of the order to be flourishing, and it enters upon a new year with bright prospects of doing much good in the cause of temperance and morality. It passed a resolution appointing a committee to co-operate with committees from other temperance organizations in taking measures to participate in the approaching Centennial celebration. Also, raised a committee and appropriated funds for the purpose of advancing the cause of temperance by public meetings, and encouragement of total abstinence among the youth of the country. The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh in June, 1875.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 20th instant says: We learn from our exchanges in the Western part of the State that Mrs. Sarah P. Hanna is about to retire from the head of the Female Seminary in Washington, Pa., which she has directed for many years. Mrs. Hanna is widely known in the South and West as a most successful founder and conductor of schools, to which business she has devoted herself during a long life, and for which she is unexceptionably fitted by a peculiar strength and talent. At one time three large seminaries, in different States, were under her personal control. Her scholars are to be found in all parts of the country, and there are none of them probably who will not hear with regret of her retirement from the duties with which she has honorably filled a long life. Nowadays, when so many women who are brought before the public, strive and sometimes succeed, in the struggle with men for money and position, it is both wholesome and refreshing to hear of one who worked for higher motives than either, and who, in her old age, at the close of a public task begun in her youth, carries to her solitary hearth, as her reward, only the consciousness of a noble duty faithfully performed, and the heartfelt good wishes of two generations of women to whom she has been both a teacher and a friend.

POLITICAL.

State.

Samuel R. Russell, Esq., of Pottsville, is announced as a Republican candidate for Assembly in Schuylkill county.

D. W. Moore, Esq., late editor of the Altoona *Sun*, declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Allegheny county has nominated Gen. Negley and Thomas M. Bayne for Congress; Miles S. Humphreys, Hugh McNiel and John C. Newmyer for the State Senate, and a whole drove for the House.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

There is much dissatisfaction among the Democrats of Westmoreland county over the renomination of Piper and Toner for Assembly, and it is not at all improbable that independent candidates will be put in the field against the gentlemen named. The Mt. Pleasant *Journal* favors the idea, and suggests Mr. Bigam and Samuel Warden as men upon whom the people could unite.

The Democratic papers are hissing on the temperance people to nominate a State ticket of their own next fall, under the pretence that such a course would make "a distinctive and honest stand independent of party," when the real motive is to so split up the Republican party so as to afford the Democrats the opportunity of once again getting into power. A little too thin, gentlemen; try something else.—*Reading Times and Dispatch.*

The Minersville (Schuylkill county) *Republican* says: The candidacy of John W. Ryan, Esq., for the Democratic nomination for Congress seems to be a poser to all the factions of that party in this county. None can tell what it means. All agree that he don't care a fig for the nomination, and the only question is, "who is he going to kill?" Randall's friends seem to think he is "after" their favorite, and upon this hypothesis they are using up horseflesh and growing hoarse at this early day in reaching and talking to all parts of the county. In the meantime Strouse, Reilly and Wetherill are putting in their best licks in a quiet sort of a way, feeling confident that they will be the "chosen one."

The Erie *Gazette* says: James Onslow, Esq., who served the *Gazette* so faithfully last winter, as Harrisburg correspondent, has been nominated by his district of Pittsburgh as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. O. "knows the ropes" at the State Capital very thoroughly, having served as Harrisburg correspondent during twenty-six sessions, besides being Sergeant-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention and holding other political offices. His constituents therefore will secure not only an able but an experienced member in electing Mr. Onslow.

The candidates nominated at the Republican primaries in Crawford county, on the 18th inst., are: For Congress, S. Newton Pettis; Assembly, S. H. Findley, John B. Compton, W. B. Roberts and J. W. Rhodes; County Commissioner, Jos. C. Henderson; Auditor, W. C. Wygant. We append the official vote for Congress and Assembly: Congress—S. Newton Pettis, 1,714; D. C. McCoy, 1,197; Pettis' majority, 517. Assembly—S. H. Findley, 1,684; John B. Compton, 1,614; W. B. Roberts, 1,504; John W. Rhodes, 1,186; M. W. Oliver, Jr., 982; D. V. Derrickson, 978, Fred. Bates, 886; A. G. Ebhart, 478; R. B. Meyers, 474; E. L. Litchfield, 448.

The Republican Committee of Columbia county passed the following resolutions at its meeting, last week:

Resolved, That A. C. Smith and D. A. Beckly be appointed Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg in August, and be instructed to support Col. Samuel Knorr for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Col. Knorr, we ask the Republican party to support a good SOLDIER, a thorough Republican and a worthy citizen.

Resolved, That this locality is entitled to a position on the State ticket, and that a proper recognition of minority counties will encourage them and strengthen the Republican party throughout the State.

A correspondent of the Norristown *Herald* suggests a plan for nominating candidates for the Supreme Judgeship that has the merit of novelty, at least, if not of fairness. It is this: Let the Republican State Convention place upon the ticket the names of two of the most capable men, thereby giving the elector the opportunity of casting his vote for one of the two candidates of his own party coming nearest meeting his approval. By so doing, he intimates that Philadelphia might put up Judge Paxson against Judge Butler, the cities championing the former and the country the latter. The result would be practically the same as if the two parties each ran but one candidate—one of each would be elected. Something of this kind, remarks the *Herald*, would be a merited set-off to what its correspondent very aptly terms "the ridiculous provision of the new Constitution," which compels every elector to vote for but one man, while two are really to be elected.

General.

Hon. Charles E. De Long has published a card in Nevada announcing that he is a candidate for the United States Senate.

Major General Lew Wallace denies that he is aspiring to represent the Ninth Indiana district in Congress. He is busy upon a new novel.

St. Louis is establishing a morgue for the exhibition of her defunct politicians. How delightful to learn that there is one city in which the politicians die.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls on the Ohio Democracy to select delegates to the State Convention who will express the sentiments of the party on the money question and rebuke Senator Thurman for his contraction actions and expressions. There is fun ahead.

The Shawneetown (Ill.) *Gazette* announces that Samuel S. Marshall "will retire from public life at the close of his Congressional term. Also, that John M. Crebs, ex-M. C., will not be a candidate." Both these gentlemen are in the nineteenth Illinois District, both are Democrats, and both are killed off by the salary grab.

A Lesson from Russia for American Grangers.

The American advocates of government control and ownership of railroads and canals are invited to take note of the results which now begin to crop out from a similar policy in Russia, where it has been pursued on a very large scale, indeed, the government of that country having become responsible for hundreds of millions of dollars which were expended in promoting "cheap transportation." The startling discovery was recently made that defalcations to an immense amount had occurred on various lines of road, and among others on the Moscow Railroad. The frauds committed on that line alone amounted to several million roubles, the amount due on the Warsaw-Nishgovod road being 107,000,000, or one-fifth of the total state revenue. A searching investigation has disclosed a condition of affairs which has made a painful sensation throughout the entire empire. It appears, as was almost inevitable from the very nature of the case, that the rules and safeguards designed to protect the pecuniary interests of the government in the administration of the road were all violated. The inventories of rolling stock were falsified; the books were fraudulently kept, and enormous discrepancies appeared in the statements of expenses and receipts. And, as if all this were not enough, the estimates of the value of the articles in store were placed far below their real worth. The orders given to the superintendents of the various lines were only loosely carried out; large sums were expended in gratuities of subordinate officials, which were undoubtedly intended to secure their secrecy and connivance with the frauds, of which they could not have been ignorant. Charges were recorded amounting to an aggregate of over a million dollars for the purchase of sleeping cars and of coal, for which "no results" could be found, and which were undoubtedly bogus. Some of the leading members of the railroad councils of administration have resigned, and others have sought safety in flight. In some cases it is said that the losses are so heavy as to preclude the usual prosecutions for restitution.

If frauds of this kind cannot be prevented under the cast-iron system of government existing in Russia, what may not be expected when a still more extravagant outlay of public money for railroad construction takes place under the loose system prevailing in Washington, and connived at by legislators and high officials. The recent Russian revelations pale our Credit Mobilier scandals, but the infamy of our future will far exceed even the depredations of Russia officials if American functionaries should ever be entrusted with the management of the vast sums of railroad construction proposed by the Grangers.

THE San Francisco *Open Letter* prints the following unblushing confession: "For some time past a poem entitled 'Binley and '46' has been going the rounds of the press, purporting to have been written by Bret Harte. Of course, the average editor on seeing a poem by Bret Harte, grabbed his shears, and cut it out to reprint. It finally reached *Frank Leslie's* and was given the benefit of a full-page illustration by Matt Morgan. The poem appeared for the first time in the *Open Letter*, and its history is as follows: Some weeks ago one of the editors of the *Open Letter* made the assertion that a poem, written in the style of any well-known poet, no matter how absurd, would be copied clear to the Atlantic seaboard. This point was disputed, and accordingly the poem was written in the *Open Letter* office, as a contribution by Bret Harte, and published as such. The result was as expected. The papers were sold, and we now take the opportunity of informing them that, as the joke has gone so far, they might as well know all about it. In the first place, the complete absurdity of the poem ought to strike anybody. It represents an engineer rushing through the snow blockade without any stoker, and at last freezing to death by the very side of a blazing fire and steam up."

A REMINISCENCE.

BY HARRIET EARHART MONROE.

Two years ago I went back to Pennsylvania after an absence of twelve years on the plains of Kansas. There were a thousand associations about the home of my childhood, covered with the glamour of youth, which only needed to be seen by the practical eyes of thirty to lose their poetry.

The people who were demigods in a child's eyes became very ordinary persons when submitted to the gaze of maturity.

Through all the years of separation I had cherished certain names in friendship; when seen again the years had stripped them of all charms, and left us not one interest in common. From such I turned away more sorrowfully than if I had heard their funeral dirge; to me they were already dead. Hardened by Mammon, encrusted with worldliness, bound by a selfish consideration of family, narrowed in soul and dwarfed in intellect, they were not the persons whom I remembered; but, like old tunes to new words, they were new persons with the old faces. Query: Which was the real John, the one remembered, or the one met last?

This disappointment was the exception, not the rule. Many whom I remembered as immature boys and girls had developed into the most manly of men or the most womanly of women. There was one spot, however, which entirely stood the test of years. It was the old academy. In Western Pennsylvania there is a creek known as the Connoquenessing, which has been rendered famous as the point chosen by the Mennonites for building a village called Harmony, which they occupied for many years; when it became too much surrounded by settlers, they sold their farms and village to seek homes still farther west. Joining Harmony, another village, Zelienople—has sprung up. Like most villages of the Keystone, it has an academy.

When I knew the Conno. academy, it was nominally under the direction of W. A. Passavant, D. D., and the Rev. G. Basler, while, in reality, it was under the immediate management of Prof. J. Titzel, a man of fine scholarship, and a rare integrity of character which left an impress for good on every student who came under his instruction.

The academy itself was a peculiar old building, erected by some German priests. It has trap doors, vaults, hidden stair-cases, unexpected closets, cupboards, &c., sufficient to give a foundation for a first class dime novel.

Its crannies, however, were of no use, except as playgrounds for rats and mice, and hiding places for forbidden sweets.

The village is shaded by fine old trees, the houses are ivy clad, and seem hidden away from the dust of the street, from the turmoil of life, from the noise of business, so that a stranger riding through its peaceful streets might think he had entered "the happy valley." In short, it is just the sort of a quaint old place to surround itself with a halo of pleasant memories in the minds of the youth who year by year leave the academy for college, or to attend the great "University of Humanity."

The catalogues show the names of many of the respectable people of Western Pennsylvania, though none that I recognize as having a national reputation. Its boys have mostly become clergymen, and its few girls, good wives and mothers.

Into this queer old town, amid a gay company of friends from the neighboring village of Prospect, our carriage took us one evening in the summer of 1872. At supper, laughter, song, and anecdote of "the class," made our company seem hilarious; but there were tears in my heart, that night, in spite of the laugh on the lip, as I thought of the gray years that had passed over some of us since we had parted there in the fall of 1858.

After tea, I went out alone to see our old stamping ground. They have a new academy now, but it is nothing to me. I procured the key of the old one, and there, amid the dust and the spiders, I sat down to wool-gather amid the cobwebs of memory.

I took the class book of '58 and called over the names; I almost expected to hear the familiar voices answer "Adsum," as my voice stirred the echoes of the old rooms.

Will you forgive me, comrades, when I tell you, that amid the forty names, some half dozen brought no faces to mind? Doubtless when I hear you answer "Aye" at the roll-call of the angels, the familiar tones will touch a chord which will restore the broken links in memory's chain, and we will again clasp hands with the old glow of friendship.

As I sat there, Recollection waved her fairy wand, and you sat in the old seats again; not as you are, dear friends, but as you were, when life was young for you, when the world was all before you, your ardor unquenched, your courage unbroken.

There was Fred's seat; do you remember him, boys? "Indian Fred" we called him, on account of his coal black hair, and sharp eye. We read Cooper's novels in those days, and we thought the name complimentary; but for my part, I beg his pardon now. I am well acquainted with many branches of the Lo family, and I do not know one of them good enough to be noble Fred's servant. He met his fate down among the mountains of Tennessee, and after he laid aside the blue, went back to the Sunny South, and lives, I am told, a happy man with his fairhaired wife, in that land where the earth and sun seem to love each other.

John Andrew's seat was covered with cobwebs and dust. Do you wonder that as I brushed them away and sat down in his place, the tears would come? His nature, so quick to feel life's joys, suffered so keenly from its sorrows that he died of a broken heart.

They say the world grows less romantic; don't believe it. The old, old story is told with the same thrill of the pulse, tremble of the lip and moisture of the eyes, as when old Time, himself, was young. John A. was not handsome, yet we all liked his fiery red hair, freckled face and witty tongue, simply because they were John A.'s. We never dreamed that there was any latent sentiment in him. His appetite was too sharp, and his digestion too good, for any one to think of him and sentiment in the same breath. Yet it was there.

He went West and while there, his lady-love died. He wrote many letters, to which he received no replies. At length, unable to bear the suspense, he came home, and going directly to her mother's house, asked for Margaret. Her mother, overwhelmed with surprise that he had returned uninformed, could only murmur, "Why, John, Margaret is dead."

He turned away, and the good woman noticed that as he went down the path, he swayed to and fro like a drunken man. The suddenness of the stroke killed him. He went home, and was seized with a sickness which soon took him to Margaret.

"Count" Meschy sat next. He died from exposure at the beginning of the war, when the Union soldiers seized Camp Jackson, at St Louis. It is said that a way off amid the valleys of Switzerland a blue eyed German girl still waits her lover's return.

The darkness of life's evening is gathering around his childless father and mother in the far off fatherland. They only wait to hear the echoing tread of their son's returning feet ere they pass behind the veil which hides Eternity from mortal vision.

Once he tried to tell me of some favorite bit of scenery familiar to his youth, but he turned away his eyes, so full of the shadows of his native mountains and lakes, to hide the tears that would come.

I still have the note passed me a few hours afterward, in which he says: "The Switzer can only think of Switzerland."

There, George W., the genius of the school, sat. I remember him as wild and gay, but the Saviour called him, and he died in the army in the triumph of a bright Christian faith. As long as Zelienople stands his sayings will be quoted, and his memory cherished as the most promising young man that ever attended the academy. Most of the class became Lutheran Ministers, some of them, I fear, very commonplace ones, well suited, however, to the people they talk to among the hills of the old Keystone. Of these people Dickens would say: "In Heaven, hearts will count as much as heads." Others are walking refrigerators, learned, eloquent and encrusted with dignity. In three or four only has the world left any trace of the boy who stumbled over Greek roots and Latin verbs at the old Conno. Academy. Just at this point in my reflections, the door was darkened by a tall, be-whiskered individual, whom I did not at first recognize. I presume I frowned savagely, but the audacious mortal did not seem the least abashed. On the other hand, he walked in with a familiar old swinging gait, flung his hat on the accustomed hook which I remembered as—for evident reasons the real name is suppressed—Brownes.

"How are you, E.?" said he. I felt like shaking hands with jolly old Browne, but he clasped his hands in front of him on the desk, as I had seen him do a hundred times before, so I concluded to content myself with a friendly nod, and fall in with his humor. For a while we sat in silence; the place was too full of memories for conversation. At last I said: "Well, Browne, where have you been all these years?"

"I have been in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America."

"Have you been abroad all the time?"

"No, I was away from America only two years; the remainder of the time I have been mostly on the Ohio river."

"Has life dealt well by you?"

"I guess I'll tell you, the world has not dealt very kindly with me, and you must not be hurt if I tell you that I have learned to distrust—not to say hate—all women. I believe you all false—yes, false as Satan himself. Not one drop of warm, generous blood goes through the veins of the best of you."

"Why, Browny, speak for your own mother, wife and sisters; for them you probably know to be false, but leave other men's relatives out of the count, for them you cannot know. The world must have dealt hardly with you, old friend, to so completely sour the milk of human kindness in your heart."

"I had not thought," said he, "to ever again speak of the peculiar trials of my life. Each person thinks his own lot the most bitter, his own burden the heaviest. Memory shall have her say this once, and forever after hold her peace.

"I believe you know that my father left me some property, and expected me to be a lawyer; but I was so fond of the river, I knew that I would have a life-long fight against nature in any occupation which did not bring me constantly in contact with my favorite element. My father had a friend who was captain of the Prairie Belle, and to him I applied for a place on his boat. He gave me a position as clerk, and with him I studied the principles of navigation. I held several subordinate positions, and at last bought a share of a boat of which I became captain.

"Once while I was yet clerk we stopped at a wood landing on the Ohio. Near the levee was a child twelve years old, hanging up some wet clothes. She stopped a moment to watch the deck hands carrying the freight on to the boat. Even then I had noticed the pure pink and white of her complexion and the deep blue of her eye. While she stood there, a coarse, brutal woman came up and struck the child with a leather thong over the bare arms. Thick and fast fell the Irish curses on the air, but not faster than the blows over the delicate neck, arms and back of the child. It was too much for my young blood. I rushed to the old hag, and catching her upraised arms, prevented one welt on the poor little body.

"'Woman,' I said, 'how dare you strike a child in that way for stopping but a moment to look at the boat?'

"'The child is my own, it is, and I'll strike her as much as I plaze. What is the little baggage to you that you dare to stop me of striking her?'

"I'll not tell you the particulars of that Irish row, but I found Ella was a waif, but generally liked by the people of the village. The child was unused to kind words, and begged to go with me. By paying the woman liberally I found no difficulty in inducing her to release all claim to the little girl.

"I took her to St. Louis, where I put her into the convent of the Visitation to be educated by the good sisters of that institution. During the next six years I visited her every time the boat touched at that point. At the end of that time she graduated. I do not think it strange even now that I had learned to love her blindly. A mother loves her child because of its dependence; the sick child is loved more than one needing less care; and so, had she been less beautiful, I presume I should have loved her just the same, because she was dependent upon me, and possibly because neither of us had any near kin, and our starved hearts lavished the affection that is usually distributed between the members of a family upon each other.

"I know she loved me then, no difference how indifferent she may have grown since. But then I must remember," he continued, in a musing tone, "she had spoken to no man in those six years excepting those mumbling priests, and I was not only her guardian but the whole outside world. We were married the day she graduated. I brought her to Pittsburgh, where I had provided a home which I knew would please her. Every wish was anticipated, and every want, so far as I knew, gratified. Yes, we were happy then; even yet that time is my ideal heaven. We had a little daughter whom we called Maud, the very image of her mother. After we had been married about three years, Ella complained of loneliness in my absence. She frequently accompanied me on my trips up and down the river. It was inconvenient to close the house, and these trips were gradually given up.

"An old aunt of mine lived with us, but we fancied she did not like the care of Maud, and so at my suggestion, to alleviate the loneliness, I myself suggested that my cousin, Arthur Brown, a young physician, be invited to stay at our house while I was away. Little did I think I was warming the viper which was to sting my own bosom.

"How I dared to throw that man with my young and handsome wife, is more than I now can tell. I invited him to come and stay, and laid my commands upon him, that he accompany her to ball, opera, and lecture, so that she would never again complain of loneliness.

"Human nature is weak, and I should not have thrown two young people so much together. But I was so sure of my wife's love and of my cousin's friendship, that I never had a doubt of them. When the denouement came, it was as thunder from a clear sky.

"I came home one Saturday night, and going into my wife's room and not finding her there, I went into Auntie's room to ask for her. My aunt said: 'Here is Maud, but Ella and Arthur went away yesterday to visit some friends. Ella left a note for you on the bureau.' Maudie, wakened by her talking, said: 'Take me, papa; let Maudie sleep with you.'

"I took her in my arms, and laid her in her mamma's bed. A sudden foreboding chilled my blood. I found the letter. It simply said: 'I do not love you, James, as I thought I did; my regard for you is really nothing more than a friendship. Arthur and I love each other, and we are going away so that we can always be together. Take care of Maud. I leave her to comfort you. Thank you for your many kindnesses to an unhappy girl, whom I hope you will soon forget. ELLA.'

"It was short. I only read it once, but its words were graven on my memory as by a pen of fire. Most men would have followed them for revenge; I did not. Why should I? I loved her so well, that if she could be happier with him, I would gladly have given her up; but to be so deceived, so wronged, for she always pretended to love me, it broke my heart, and almost crazed my brain. I do not know what I did at first; I think I ran out into the street, for I found myself walking at full speed, at daylight, several miles from the city. I took the first train back. How should I tell my miserable story,—how see my child?

"I had dropped the letter where I stood, and my aunt had found it. I went into the house, and Aunt Jane brought Maud to me. 'Take her away, take her away, never let me see the child again,' I cried, and she was borne screaming from my door. That was four years ago, and I have not seen her in that time. I do not hate her, but her face is too like her mother's for me yet to bear the sight of it.

"The mate came for me that day. I tried to get off from going that trip, but my friends held me to work; now I know they did that which was best for me. My mate never needed so much instruction; every thing went wrong, and I was kept busy every moment. I now know that it was planned by the mate, and I know, too, that my work kept me from going crazy. I sold my beautiful home, and I never go near the street on which it stands. Maud I will educate, but will never see her again. Do not think I blame her, but I cannot do otherwise. Do you wonder that as the best woman I ever knew, turned out thus, that I hate the sex?"

No words came to me, to offer my stricken friend. I arose and approached the desk to offer my hand as a token of sympathy. He was gone! Had he gone out, I should surely have heard him. What did it mean? Had Browne been there, or had I been talking to his wraith? It flashed over me in a moment that I was the victim of a practical joke. I went to both doors; they were fastened on the inside as I had left them, but that proved nothing. That old house had doors where least expected, and I made up my mind that some of the class, knowing of my presence, had done this to frighten me. I went back to my place, to take up my thoughts where they had been interrupted. I drew out the brick which hid the "post-office," and found a paper, brown with age, containing one verse of the song we sang commencement day. Do you remember it, girls and boys, whose hairs have threads of silver gleaming among them? The chorus ran thus:

> "Though the day be bright and as cheerful as of old,
> I rejoice not to share in its light,
> For my heart is sad, in its loneliness away,
> Be it day, or the solitude of night.
> But oh! it is sweet, with a sorrow in the heart,
> To pause as the stars descend,
> And to think of thee, in that region far away,
> As the pride of my heart and a friend."

Some of us would not talk sentiment *now*, even in a song whose measure was faulty, but then, the eyes of blue and brown forgot, as they looked into each other, all but the sweet promise at the last. I hummed it, as the shadows gathered and hid one after another of the old seats from view, just as years and distance have hidden the persons who used to occupy them.

I replaced the brick; evidently no subsequent class had found that niche. I passed out then into the night with a prayer in my heart, that the old class, separated forever on earth, may greet each other in the morning twilight of heaven.

I crossed the street and rejoined my friends, who sat on a door step opposite. I asked them, as nonchalantly as I could, whether they had seen any one enter the academy or grounds while I was there. They assured me that no one had entered. We sat long in the moonlight, and after we had discussed every one else, I asked: "What has become of Browny?"

"Browne has grown wealthy; he is captain of the finest steamer on the Ohio. I presume you know he was unfortunate in his domestic relations." Then followed an outsider's view of the same story I had just heard. The next morning at breakfast, some one looking over the paper said "Why, here is something about Browne, in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL: 'Captain James W. Browne was accidentally shot and killed, yesterday, by a pistol in his own hand. Captain Browne was an old and esteemed citizen of this city, and his little daughter has the sympathy of the entire community.'" I did not tell my party of my rencontre the evening before. They were a jolly set, and I am loath to occasion one laugh less in the world; besides, if I were victimized, I did not want them to know it, so, to this day, I do not know whether I saw Browne or his ghost in his seat, that July evening in 1872.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

THERE are many curious facts about vegetable life, says the Massachusetts *Plowman*. We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed from one continues layer. Below the almond wood and the bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, then perfect apricot wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer, and the cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.

If you haven't a cabbage-head, put a cabbage leaf in the crown of your hat this weather.

THE CURRENCY.

Herbert Spencer vs. the Memorandum.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 15.]

Unquestionably the greatest living philosopher and political economist is Herbert Spencer. His right to hold that place is not disputed, and, therefore, whatever he deliberately sets down as the result of his thought and study—and such men as Herbert Spencer glean their propositions from the broad experiences of all countries, times and peoples—weighs great weight.

Over twenty years ago Herbert Spencer wrote the following, which to-day replies to the arguments of the "Memorandum" with crushing force:

So constantly has the ideas currency and government been associated—so universal has been the control exercised by lawgivers over monetary system—and so completely have men come to regard this control as a matter of course, that scarcely any one seems to inquire what would result were it abolished. Perhaps in no case is the necessity of State superintendence so generally assumed; and in no case will the denial of that necessity cause so much surprise. Yet must the denial be made.

That laws interfering with currency cannot be enacted without a reversal of State duty is obvious; for to either forbid the issue or enforce the receipt of certain notes or coin in return for other things, is to infringe the right of exchange—is to prevent men making exchanges which they otherwise would not have made—is, therefore, to break the law of equal freedom in their persons.

The monetary arrangements of any community are ultimately dependent, like most of its other arrangements, on the morality of its members. Among a people altogether dishonest, every mercantile transaction must be effected in coin or goods; for promises to pay cannot circulate at all, where, by the hypothesis, there is no probability that they will be redeemed. Conversely, among perfectly honest people paper alone will form the circulating medium; seeing that as no one of such will give promises to pay more than his assets will cover, there can exist no hesitation to receive promises to pay in all cases; and the metallic money will be needless, save in nominal amount to supply a measure of value. Manifestly, therefore, during any intermediate state, in which men are neither altogether dishonest nor altogether honest, a mixed currency will exist; and the ratio of paper to coin will vary with the degree of trust individuals can place in each other. There seems no evading this conclusion. The greater the prevalence of fraud, the greater will be the number of transactions in which the seller will part with his goods only for an equivalent of intrinsic value; that is, the greater will be the number of transactions in which coin is required, and the more will the metallic currency preponderate. On the other hand, the more generally men find each other trustworthy, the more frequently will they take payment in notes, bills of exchange and checks; the fewer will be the cases in which gold and silver are called for, and the smaller will be the quantity of gold and silver in circulation.

Thus, self-regulating as is a currency, when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, derange them. That the State should compel every one who has given promises to pay, be he merchant, private banker, or shareholder in a joint-stock bank, duly to discharge the responsibilities he has incurred, is very true. To do this, however, is merely to maintain men's rights—to administer justice; and, therefore, comes within the State's normal function. But to do more than this—to restrict issues, or forbid notes below a certain denomination, is no less injurious than inequitable. For, limiting the paper in circulation to an amount smaller than it would otherwise reach, inevitably necessitates a corresponding increase of coin; and as coin is locked-up capital, on which the nation gets no interest, a needless increase of it is equivalent to an additional tax equal to the additional interest lost.

Moreover, even under such restrictions, men must still depend mainly upon each other's good faith and enlightened self-interest; seeing that only by requiring the banker to keep sufficient specie in his coffers to cash all the notes he has issued, can *complete* security be given to the holders of them, and, to require as much, is to destroy the motive for issuing notes. It should be remembered, too, that even now the greater part of our paper currency is wholly unguaranteed. Over the bills of exchange in circulation*, which represent liabilities three times as great as represented by notes no control is exercised. For the honoring of these there exists no special security, and the multiplication of them is without any limit, save that natural one above mentioned—the credit men find it safe to give each other.

Lastly, we have experience completely to the point. While in England banking has been perpetually controlled, now by privileging the Bank of England, now by limiting banking partnerships, now by prohibiting banks of issue within a specified circle, and now by restricting the amounts issued—while "we have never rested for many years together without some new laws, some new regulations, dictated by the fancy and theory fashionable at particular periods"—and while "by constant interference we have prevented public opinion, and the experience of bankers themselves, adapting and moulding their business to the best and safest course"—there has existed in Scotland for nearly two centuries a wholly uncontrolled system—a complete free trade in currency. And what have been the comparative results? Scotland has had the advantage, both in security and economy. The gain in security is proved by the fact that the proportion of bank failures in Scotland has been far less than in England. Though "by *law* there has never been any restriction against *any* one issuing notes in Scotland; yet, in *practice* it has ever been impossible for any unsound or unsafe paper to obtain currency." And thus the natural guarantee in the one case has been more efficient than the legislative one in the other. The gain in economy is proved by the fact that Scotland has carried on its business with a circulation of £3,500,000, while in England the circulation is from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000; or, allowing for diffenence of population, England has required a currency three times greater than Scotland.

When, therefore, we find *a priori* reason for concluding that in any given community the due balance between paper and coin will be spontaneously maintained—when we also find that three-fourths of our own paper circulation is self-regulated—that the restrictions on the other fourth entail a useless sinking of capital—and further, that facts prove a self-regulated system to be both safer and cheaper, we may fairly say, as above, that legislative interference is not only needless, but injurious.

To say that upon a question of this sort Herbert Spencer, philosopher and political economist, is not better authority than President Grant, would be equivalent to saying that on the field of battle, commanding an army, President Grant is an inferior soldier to Herbert Spencer.

*Though not literally currency bills of exchange, serving in many cases to effect mercantile transactions which would otherwise be effected in money, to that extent perform its function.

AGASSIZ.

A New Anecdote of the Great Naturalist.

A correspondent contributes the following interesting and characteristic anecdote of Agassiz, which has not before appeared in print:

Now that all who have ever known or seen Agassiz are remembering him, it may not be uninteresting to recall a little incident which happened nearly twenty years ago, in one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools.

That honored old Commonwealth never did a wiser or more generous thing than when she engaged the two men, Agassiz and Guyot, to lecture in her Normal Schools to the young men and women who were to be, not only her own future teachers, but also the teachers in many other States. I was then a pupil at the oldest of them—the school in Framingham. Thither was wont to come Guyot, and, sojourning among us for a week or ten days, talk to us of earth and man, of genesis and the creation, so simply, so kindly, that we forgot the distance between us. And thither came also Agassiz, with his frank, noble, kindly face, to speak to us of the animal kingdom. It was during one of these stays that the incident to which I refer occurred.

During the noon intermission one of the girls had picked up and brought with her to her desk one of the little gray snakes so common in Massachusetts country fields, and while a group of girls were standing by, she suddenly produced it. There was at once a start, and an exclamation of disgust and loathing, and the expected sensation had been quite satisfactorily produced. Agassiz, who was standing on the platform talking with the principal, and waiting for the school to be called to order, instantly came rapidly down the aisle to the excited and disgusted group, and on seeing the cause of the commotion, at once took the little frightened creature gently, almost tenderly, into his strong hand, and as the snake twisted itself round his fingers and wrist, he said, quietly, as if it were a friend, "Oh! it is the Coluber DeKayi, so named from Dr. DeKay who first characterized it." The words were nothing, but the gesture and manner were indescribable, at once so protective and so reverential that they, as well as the whole scene, have always stood out clear in my memory with the vividness of one of Chaucer's pictures. It was as if the voice, in the simple remark of recognition which it actually uttered, had said—

> "He prayeth well who loveth well
> Both man and bird and beast:
> He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things, both great and small,
> For the dear God who loveth us,
> He made and loveth all."

A SACRILEGIOUS robery of rare audacity has taken place at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. Some workmen were lately employed to do some repairs to the roof. The day after they had done, three men with a horse and a cart came down at noonday to the back of the church, set up a ladder, gained the top, and threw down sheets of lead, which they made off with. The neighbors, fancying them to be the same men employed, took no notice of their proceedings. They cont ued their r bery for three days runn and made away with as much as six and pounds of lead. It was not rain fell through the roof upon th room that an inspection was ma led to the discovery of the theft of the thieves.

SPIRITUALISM.

Concentration of Leading Mediums in New York—Prominent Believers in Spiritualism.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Times* presents a great many facts, and probably some fiction, regarding spiritualism and its advocates. He says that sooner or latter all first-class mediums make their way to New York, for they can make more money there than anywhere else, and he proceeds to give the names of many prominent men who are either secret or open believers. "There are hundreds, yes, thousand of our citizens," he says, "who privately adhere to spiritualism, and outwardly reject it. They are afraid that they will be laughed at; that their business interests may suffer; that their mental soundness may be suspected; or that they may lose social caste, if their genuine opinions be ascertained. This apprehension, however, is growing less every day. So many prominent persons, not in America alone, but in Europe, have professed spiritualism, that the weaker and humbler brothers feel an added moral support." The Czar of Russia, Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta, Castelar, Victor Emanuel, Gladstone, the Prince of Wales, Carlyle, Disraeli and any number of crowned heads, statesmen, scholars and philosophers of the old world are declared to be spiritualists. Of New Yorkers many prominent names are given. Among the clergy are named Henry Ward Beecher, Edwin H. Chapin, Henry W. Bellows, Octavius B. Frothingham, George H. Hepworth, Samuel Osgood, Morgan Dix, Henry C. Potter, Stephen H. Tyng, Charles F. Deems, T. DeWitt Talmage. It is said that none of these are open adherents of the doctrine, since their theological calling and training render them unwilling to be ranked with the new sect. Horace Greeley was undoubtedly a spiritualist, though not inclined to avow it. James Gordon Bennett is reputed to be; so is Manton Marble, George Ripley, William Henry Hurlbut, Charles A. Dana, George Wolkes, Ivory Chamberlain, William Winter, George Jones, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Robert Bonner, John Swinton, William C. Church, and a host of subordinates. Of the legal fraternity the spiritualists claim Oakey Hall, Charles S. Spencer, John Graham, W. O. Bartlett, William Allen Butler (the redoubtable Benjamin F. Butler is also put in the list), and a number of judges and leading practitioners, George William Curtis, James Parton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Richard Grant White, Herman Melville, Richard Henry Stoddard, Bret Harte, Kate Field, Elizabeth Stoddard, Edna Dean Proctor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Kate Hilliard, Anne Lynch Botta, Benson J. Lossing, "Josh Billings," John G. Saxe, Charles Dudley Warner, Barry Coffin and "Mark Twain" are asserted to represent the literary class. A large majority of actors are pronounced adherents. Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Lester Wallack, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, George Clarke, Pauline Lucca, John Owens, Sarah Jewett, Matilda Heron, George Fawcett Rowe, Edward Sothern, Fanny Morant, and Edwin Adams are counted as strong in the faith. Among business men, J. Gould, Henry N. Smith, Rufus Hatch, Horace B. Claflin, Leonard Jerome, Daniel Drew, Moses Taylor and Royal Phelps are mentioned. And "hard-headed old Commodore Vanderbilt," he says, "is designated as a spiritualist; but he would not admit it if broken on a wheel. The story is that Woodhull and Claflin convinced him by the revelations they made as mediums. They also pretend to have cured his present wife of a disease which would have proved fatal, and to have been of "incalculable value to him in divers manners." "Within a few years," he concludes, "spiritualism has assumed the form of a curative agency, and its results are pronounced almost miraculous. There are dozens of magnetic and clairvoyant physicians here who are often called in in extreme cases, where the regular physicians have ingloriously failed. Despite my scepticism, if I were to tell half that I have good reason to believe I should be charged with enthusiastic advocacy of what I care nothing about. As a study, the subject is curious. Be our opinion as it may, it is hard to deny that. What is spiritualism? is the question of the hour."

AN auction at Ashton Crossing, Iowa about a week ago, was marked by some rather forcible bidding, which is described as follows: "Two men made the same bid on a piece of property, and it was struck off, both claiming it, and a quarrel ensued. A son of one of the bidders seized the other by the beard, put a revolve in his mouth and fired, the ball passing out at his neck. The wounded man drew a revolver and shot in his assailant in the side. A second son rushed in, and the first wounded man started to run and fell, when the man with whom he quarreled seized him and attempted to cut his throat. The parties were arrested, although the man first attacked was set at liberty."

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